

Pact Zambia IPD Annual Report 2002 – 2003  
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11 September 2001 through 10 September 2004

Reporting period: 11 September, 2002 to September 10, 2003



06 November 2003



## Pact Zambia

### IPD Year II

2002 – 2003

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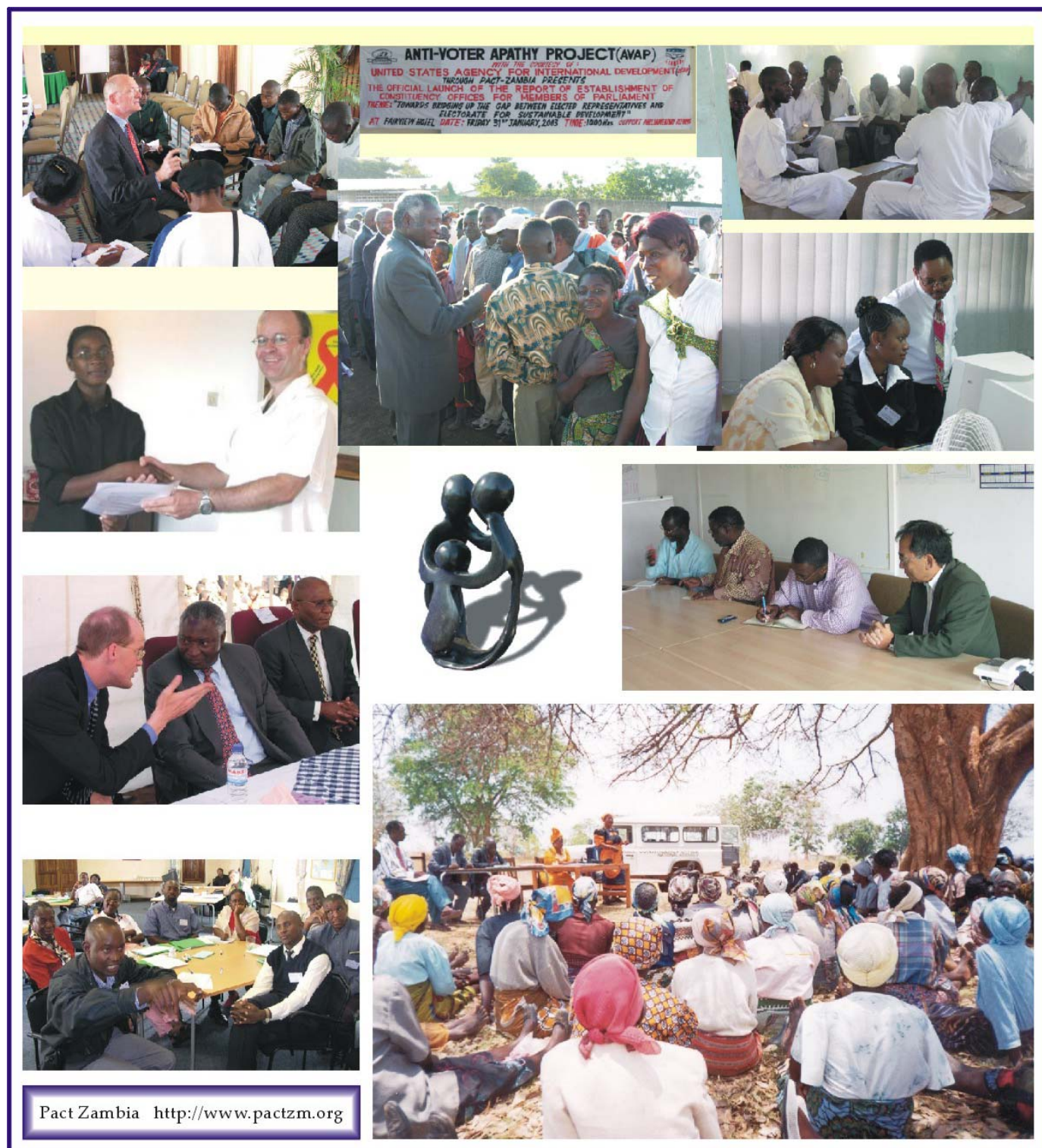


# Pact Zambia's Year in Pictures

(all pictures available at [www.pactzm.org](http://www.pactzm.org))

(Key to graphics on [inside back cover](#))

## 2002 – 2003



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# 1. Introduction

## Background

### ***United States Agency for International Development***

USAID/Zambia's Democracy and Governance SO was reviewed in February 2001. The assessment suggested that although the SO remained valid, more emphasis should be placed on "demand" driven strategies articulated in the FY2002 R4 Report. Intermediate Result (IR2) of SO4, "Increased Public Debate," lies at the core of this strategy. Previously designed activities that would have focused on work with the National Assembly to improve outreach and public debate proved to be beyond USAID's manageable interests. As such, the revised IR2 strategy focuses on (1) increased democratic participation in political processes, both election and post-election governance processes, and (2) increased participation in public debate on public policy related issues through membership organizations. Support to activities related to public debate will complement USAID's core interests within the DG SO, that is, issues related to local government and administration of justice, and cut across Mission sector themes such as HIV/AIDS and other vital development issues.

### ***Pact, Inc. under Leader Award***

On 09 March 2001, Pact was awarded a USAID Global Civil Society Strengthening Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement. Pact leads a thirteen-partner Global Civil Society Strengthening Consortium that represents extensive experience, skills, and regional reach in the field of civil society. Under the provisions of the cooperative agreement, missions may sign associate awards with the Pact Consortium to develop and implement programs in a wide array of civil society strengthening areas.

### ***Pact Zambia under Associate Award***

On 11 September 2001, USAID/Zambia (through its regional contracting office in Botswana) awarded Pact a two year associate award to implement its IR2 through its Pact Zambia country office. In November of 2002, an additional program component on parliamentary reform was added, renewing USAID's role in improving parliamentary outreach and fostering bridges of communication between government and civil society for improved public debate. Year Two of IPD maintained its thematic focus on issues of national importance, i.e. constitutional reform; anti-corruption; HIV/AIDS; and building skills for improved debate, and continued to serve as a vehicle for open debate and improved interaction between government and civil society.

In August of 2003, the 2-year associate award was extended a third year through 10 September 2004. Program design will continue to include a range of sub-grants, technical assistance and sub-grants. In September of 2003, Pact Zambia entered into negotiations with the regional contracting office on adding a new anti-corruption initiative to the program mix.

## **Prevailing Climate for Political, Economic and Development Issues**

Events continue to set a relevant stage for an *Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance – USAID/Zambia SO4*. IPD remains a cornerstone activity under SO4.

## ***The Political Landscape***

The 2001 Zambian general elections resulted in the President, Levy Mwanawasa, being elected by a minority of Zambians (29%). This outcome left the new President with challenges on two main fronts: 1) consolidation of his hold on power within the party, the MMD; and 2) countering allegations of electoral fraud and a court challenge by three opposition parties, which, as at September 2003, remains in court.

President Mwanawasa's unprecedented request to Parliament in July 2002, to lift immunity from prosecution for his predecessor (President Chiluba) for alleged acts committed while in office resulted in the highest-profile case on corruption ever witnessed in Zambia. This strong official stance on reducing corruption provided fertile ground for continued public debate under the Pact Zambia IPD project. President Mwanawasa's determination to fight corruption won support from the donor community, in spite of his apparent limited mandate to rule.

Opposition parties encountered a direct threat from the governing party (MMD) to overturn their hard-fought, slim numerical advantage in the National Assembly. A steady stream of defections to MMD and victories in bye-elections over the last year has restored the governing party's majority in Parliament. Early in 2003, the president appointed, over the heads of their party leaderships, several opposition members of parliament to cabinet positions, thereby further weakening the opposition.

The President caused further controversy by appointing a losing 2001 presidential candidate as Vice President, seemingly against constitutional provisions, while simultaneously and successfully stemming an impeachment challenge to his Presidency. There was some fallout, however: MMD Members of Parliament who voted for the impeachment motion were suspended from the party.

## ***Economy***

A severe drought over the 2001/2002 grain production season caused famine in Zambia. Emergency measures to counter the famine diverted resources and attention from other pressing social and economic issues. Government overspent, civil servants went on strike for back pay, and inflation hovered above 20%. Zambia failed to meet fiscal management benchmarks under the HIPC initiative, thus missing the opportunity to halve its \$7.5bn foreign debt. Broad debate on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) was evident, yet Parliament and "watchdog" civil society groups' roles and capacities in monitoring and controlling budgets to implement PRSP remained in question.

## ***Social Developments***

Political expediency at times forced debates on other important issues to take a back seat. Nevertheless, dialogue between government and civil society was evident and ongoing. National HIV/AIDS Policy and cultural and social issues surrounding the pandemic have been a constant focus of numerous organisations and government entities, most notably the National AIDS Council (NAC).

High-level appointments of women continued during 2003, namely the Ambassador to the USA, the Auditor General, Chairperson of the Anti-Corruption Commission Clerk of the National Assembly, and a number of permanent secretaries.

Constitutional review and especially the mode of its adoption remain at the forefront of public debate, guided by the efforts of the Oasis Forum.



## 2. Year 2 Highlights

### Media Reform

Media debate launched in mid-2002 culminated in three new information industry regulatory laws early in 2003. Pact achieved this result through the support of ZIMA and PAZA, the two principal media membership organizations in Zambia. The objective of their campaign was to influence government to repeal and replace repressive media laws.

#### Advancing the Right to Free Speech

**Fact file:** ZIMA (Zambia Independent Media Association) – principal association of private media organisations  
PAZA (Press Association of Zambia) – principal association of public media organisations  
Pact Sub-grants Nos. IPD-06 \$36,094 and IPD-07 \$29,888

#### Theme: Media/Rule of Law.

Media Law Reform history in Zambia takes us back to 1991. The government at that time promised significant reforms, yet these never materialized. ZIMA and PAZA, under the slogan, “10 years is too long to wait,” have successfully renewed the debate.

IPD Year One saw an alliance of media organisations draft legislation for an Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill (IBA), and amendments to the ZNBC Act and Freedom of Information Bill (FOI). The intent of the drafts was to lobby MPs to institute this legislation through private members’ bills. Public debate and media campaigns on the subject were carried out. Key funding partners were Pact, Danida and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES).

ZIMA and PAZA partnered with other media groups such as Zambian Media Women’s Association (ZAMWA); Zambia Union of Journalists (ZUJ); Commonwealth Press Association; Society of Senior Zambian Journalists (SSZJ); and the Media Trust Fund (MTF) to draft the bills through the assistance of a prominent

“10 years is too long to wait...”

constitutional lawyer, Mr. Patrick Matibini.

On October 16<sup>th</sup>, the bills were submitted as private members’ bills and approved to be printed and consequently to be debated by the floor of the House. In response, the Zambian government presented its own versions of the three bills.

The historic debate ensued. Results, while evident, were mixed. There were, naturally, a number of differences and positions on the drafts. At a seminar of women MPs during the same period, there was a strong sense that consensus could be reached, even if only partial improvements were made to the existing, repressive laws.



*At the height of the media debate, ZIMA and PAZA take their case to the streets.*

The parliamentary process continued after an initial rejection of the private members' bills by the Speaker of the National Assembly. The new media bills were re-introduced to the House by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting Services, Newsteadimba, on November 22. It soon became clear that defeat of the ZNBC Act was imminent, as it

did not go far enough in transforming ZNBC into a public service broadcaster. "Further changes to the law must be made to enable ZNBC to operate as a truly independent, public service broadcaster, while ownership is retained by the government," read a November 21, 2002 letter jointly signed by ZIMA, the Zambia Chapter of the Media Institute of Southern Africa, PAZA, ZUJ, SSZJ and ZAMWA. Ministerimba then withdrew the original ZNBC Act. He reintroduced the revised ZNBC Act on 11th December 2002. The opposition welcomed this revised bill as "a first attempt to transform ZNBC into a public service broadcaster".

Meanwhile, drafts of the IBA and FOI Acts, largely borrowed from the media associations' drafts, passed through the crucial second reading in Parliament without major difficulty.

These events point to positive development in media pluralism and democracy in Zambia. Pact continues to support ZIMA and PAZA through the development and enhancement of their websites in order to continue the debate on media freedom in Zambia.

While the opposition continues to lack the numbers to ensure passage of new or improved laws, the ZIMA/PAZA debate presents the government with the unprecedented situation where bills are presented in Parliament by membership organizations via the "backbench", in contrast to the standard method of executive branch control of legislative drafting. This example of a backbench initiative serves as a legislative process test case in effectively bringing debate to the House.

## Constitutional review

The ongoing OASIS Forum constitutional reform struggle has started to bear fruit. The forum and the Government differ on their views on the necessary mode of adoption of the constitution. While the issue has not been resolved at the time of this report, the debate has been a principal focus of the media in 2003.

### Pressing for a people-driven constitution

**Fact file:** OASIS Forum; 5 major corporate members; strong national presence; constituted 2001; previous successes: faced down attempt by previous government's attempts to subvert the republican constitution. Pact sub-grant IPD-05 \$82,267 and IPD-28 \$28,598, augmented by support from the Embassy of Finland

#### Theme: Constitutionalism/Rule of Law.

Since 2001, the OASIS Forum has waged a sustained campaign for constitutionalism in Zambia. It became apparent in late 2000 that the current President was intending to serve beyond the constitutionally mandated two terms. Civil society, recognising the powerlessness of opposition parties, mounted a sustained and effective counter campaign, popularly known as the "Third Term Debate", to head off this threat to Zambia's fledgling democracy.

On February 21, 2001, at the Oasis Restaurant, OASIS Forum was formed. Three main church mother bodies (the Zambia Episcopal Conference, Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia and the Christian Council of Zambia) formed one axis; the Law Association of Zambia, another; and the Non-Governmental Organisations' Coordinating Committee comprising the majority of women's NGOs in Zambia joined in the alliance. This composition was visionary. Strictly speaking, the OASIS Forum on its own is not a legal entity, but acts on its mandate through its member organisations. It can neither be sued nor proscribed. This fact enabled the Forum recently to weather a withering barrage of attacks from government over the Forum's insistence on a popular mode of adoption for the forthcoming new constitution.

"We, the people..."

Having learned lessons from the 'Third Term Debate' of 2001, the OASIS Forum seized the lead in lobbying for constitutional reform. The first IPD-05 sub-grant (June to December 2002) gathered countrywide views on contentious constitutional clauses.

Only towards the end of this period did the government, under increasing public pressure to state its intention on the question, finally commit itself to reviewing the constitution. It then moved quickly to take the reigns of the reform agenda. It proceeded with a controversial move to form a review commission under the existing Inquiries Act. The Inquiries Act provides for the final recommendations of the commission to be received and reviewed by the President and his cabinet prior to submission to the general



public. Previous administrations and review commissions abided by this act to the displeasure of a broad cross-section of civil society.

In view of this historical controversy, the focus of the OASIS Forum's widely publicized countrywide debate has been on the need for the new government to review and popularise the mode of adoption of any new constitution proposed by the review commission.

Under sub-grant IPD-28 (February to July 2003), the OASIS Forum again mobilized popular support for the amendment of the Inquiries Act and a constituent assembly as the preferred and most democratic method of final adoption for the proposed constitution. It further advocated a referendum to enable a complete overhaul of the present bill of rights to include 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> generation social entitlements.

The issue came to a head early in 2003, when the forum had a tension-filled series of official contacts at both cabinet and Presidential levels. At one such meeting, the President asked whether the Forum could trust him and take him at his word on the question of government faithfully implementing every major recommendation of the review commission. The OASIS Forum's answer was a quiet, but firm, "no."

## Convention recommends constitution adoption through Constituent Assembly

*The Chair of the Parliamentary Reforms and Modernisation Committee, Hon Bob Sichinga addresses an Oasis Forum public debate on the new constitution*

During the course of these debates, Hon. George Kunda, Minister of Legal Affairs,

announced government's intention to amend the Inquiries Act to accommodate civil society's wishes, while the deputy minister of finance and planning promised funding under the 2004 national budget for the recommended constituent assembly.

In spite of these seemingly positive pronouncements made by government, tacitly conceding that the OASIS Forum speaks for the majority of Zambians, there have been many attempts to cripple the forum in order to diminish its nationwide support and damage its unity on the issue.

One such effort was to invite members of the forum to sit in their individual capacities on the controversial constitutional commission – to which the members declined.



The government-appointed review commission has had to contend with low public support, strident opposition by the private media, internal division and multiple resignations by some delegates who were withdrawn by their sponsoring organisations. The

President has responded by re-appointing some of them in their 'individual' capacities, a move widely seen as anti-democratic and unrepresentative.

In both their own right and their collective voice, the members of the OASIS Forum continue to lead the public discussion on the constitution making process. Their public meetings resound with the words 'We the people...' and chants of unity and purpose. The OASIS Forum has attained full acceptance and found favour with the general public as the most effective platform for civil society intervention in governance and constitution making. The debate continues and the jury is still out. Amendment of the Inquiries Act is likely and the OASIS Forum will not rest until a constituent assembly is adopted as the preferred mode of adoption of a new constitution for the Republic of Zambia.

## Official Corruption

The Timber Producers' Association of Zambia's anti-corruption case in the lumber industry is another significant result, reaching the executive levels of government and resulting in a number of responses by the supervising ministry and the President. Through a USAID/Pact sub-grant, a light was cast on the inner workings of the timber industry, exposing illicit dealings by commercial saw millers, and leading to decisive action and policy pronouncements.

Though the immediate effects of their fight for better regulation was government stopping all commercial exploitation of timber for a month, thus hurting their own members, the TPAZ was willing to sacrifice short-term profits for long-term gain.

### Zambia's Kamikaze Pitsawyers

**Fact file:** Timber Producers' Association of Zambia (TPAZ), 300+ corporate members at district levels, 100% national presence, formed in the year 2000. Pact sub-grant IPD-26 \$24,542

**Theme: Corruption/Rule of Law.**

It took a bold potentially suicidal gesture and some public relations savvy to bring home to Zambians the seriousness of the problem. In August of 2003, Timber Producers' Association of Zambia (TPAZ) pulled off what can easily be called the public advocacy coup of 2003.

Corruption in Zambia's forestry industry was causing disastrous environmental degradation. TPAZ claimed that powerful

commercial saw millers, paying piteous rates, bought large

"We'll sue you for funding this small NGO."



*Affected by IPD: the  
Lumber Millers  
Association of Zambia  
meet with Pact  
Zambia's Program  
Director.  
Picture by Pact  
Zambia.*

quantities of valuable indigenous timber from peasant pitsawyers for export.

This under-valuation of harvested timber perpetuates the cycle of poverty by forcing local pitsawyers, in order to maintain adequate levels of income, to cut down and pre-process unsustainable amounts of timber. TPAZ was concerned that its

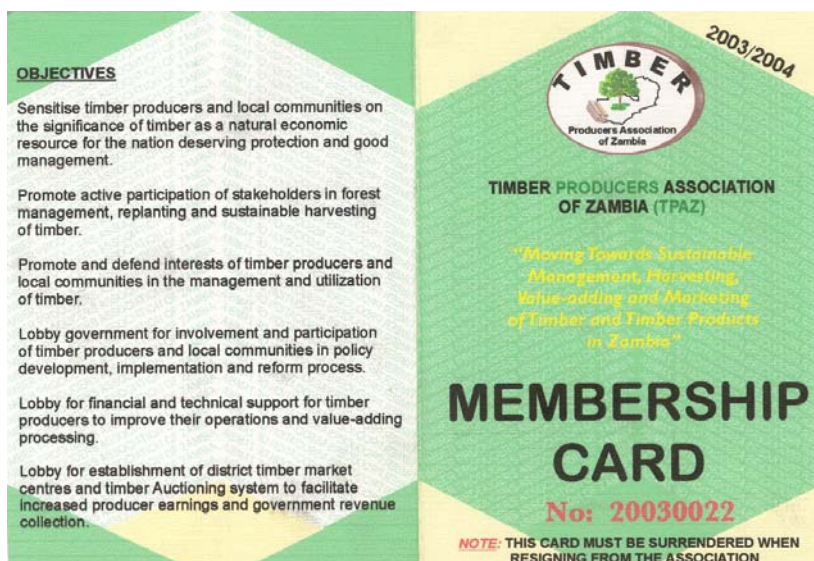
members' present and future livelihood was being sold cheaply to commercial interests that, by irregularly exporting this timber, profited twice over: 1) by selling rare traditional hardwood timber at full export prices; and 2) by under-declaring the true value of their earnings, thereby reducing their taxation liability.

To expose the corrupt government officials abetting this alleged fraud, TPAZ officials, with cameramen from the national television station in tow, led the Deputy Environment Minister on a surprise raid of an illegal lumber yard. This bold move was captured in dramatic news footage, broadcast nationally that night showing the minister in conflict with the manager of the plant, a Chinese woman, over seized documents. Much to the minister's astonishment, the woman defied him and refused to answer questions as to the source of her company's raw timber supplies.

Immigration checks, spurred by the minister's resolve, revealed that the Chinese manager was illegally in the country. She was swiftly brought to court and sentenced to 7 years in jail. On appeal, her sentence was reduced to a \$400 fine; she was subsequently deported. More importantly, the episode revealed the extent of corruption in the forestry industry and immigration service. Government temporarily banned the issuance of lumber licences in

order to realign the procedure and curb corruption and hopefully increase benefits for both the treasury and the small local producers.

TPAZ has since been co-opted on a newly-established forest management committee set up by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources to, amongst other tasks, look into timber





licensing. TPAZ has further been requested by government to nominate other stakeholders for co-option.

In the immediate aftermath of the exposé, a group of urban commercial saw millers called on Pact Zambia to voice their concern at what they saw as destructive interference in the lumber industry by TPAZ. The Lumber Millers Association of Zambia, claiming to represent commercial timber processing interests, as opposed to TPAZ's grassroots member base, threatened to sue Pact Zambia for funding the TPAZ. The grouping contends that the campaign by the TPAZ is harming legitimate business activity by its members.

At a meeting between Pact Zambia and the association, the Pact Zambia Project Director clarified the role of Pact in funding public debate activities and suggested that they counter what they see as negative press and business disruption by engaging TPAZ and the government in discussion through established channels such as public TPAZ meetings. The Lumber Millers Association is notably absent from the new forestry management committee established by the Environment Minister.

Intense lobbying, focused research, and a professional media campaign yielded results for TPAZ. Government is responding in ways beneficial to their efforts – where policy and action will benefit their members in the long-term and consequently contribute to stemming environmental degradation in Zambia.

## HIV/AIDS

For the first time in Zambia, Copperbelt University Health Services (CBUHS) opened an avenue to a marginalized group—prison inmates—to be given policy attention with regard to the killer HIV/AIDS pandemic. Previously, HIV/AIDS advocacy in prisons was a charitable activity carried out in a few urban prisons by faith-based groups. CBUHS mobilized government and the Prison Service Commission to develop a policy to both control the spread of the pandemic and to mitigate its effects. A policy has been developed and made operational—with input from prison inmates.

### Advocacy on Death Row

**Fact file:** Sub-grant IPD-23 \$31,055

**Theme:** HIV/AIDS

“I am very delighted to present the HIV/AIDS Policy for the Zambia Prisons Service. Although it is now more than two decades since the AIDS epidemic was identified as a major public health problem and despite the development of several interventions in response, inmates in prisons throughout the world continue to receive less protection from HIV/AIDS compared to the public outside. These guidelines are therefore an attempt to address this shortfall in Zambian prisons.”

Jethro Mumbuwa, Commissioner of Prisons, Kabwe, Zambia.  
Foreword to the new HIV/AIDS Policy of the Zambia Prisons

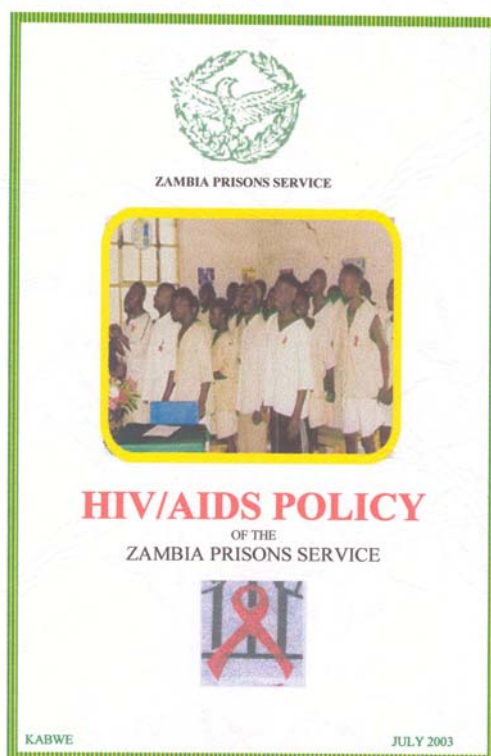
Service, July 2003, adopted from a draft proposed by Copperbelt University Health Services.



*In But Free. Joining the HIV/AIDS debate.*

transmission is sexual. It follows, therefore, that in single sex prison populations, most infections are going to be the result of homosexual activity. Homosexuality is proscribed in Zambia under anti-sodomy statutes: the subject of HIV/AIDS mitigation in Zambian prisons is, therefore, a sensitive one and HIV/AIDS positive prisoners face compounded stigmatisation.

In March 2003, the Copperbelt University Health Services (CBUHS) started their Pact-sponsored programme dubbed “In But Free”. They had to tread carefully: acknowledging the spread of HIV/AIDS in prisons meant recognising the existence of homosexual relationships (“sodom” in inmates’ parlance). Well-accepted preventive measures such as distributing condoms would, if overtly done, raise a public furore.



April 11, 2003 saw two Pact Zambia staff face this stark reality. On their monitoring tour during the CBUHS HIV/AIDS educative seminar at Kabwe’s Mukobeko Maximum Prison, Zambia’s death row, they toured the prison and witnessed the crowded conditions at first hand. Insightful contributions to the discussion by members of the groups were the norm; one group was led by one of the leaders of Zambia’s last coup attempt, an erudite young man with natural leadership qualities, who pretended not to notice our special interest in photographing him and his group from every angle. See the pictures [here >>](http://www.pactzm.org/photo_gallery/cbuhs_mukobeko_april11_2003/index.htm) ([http://www.pactzm.org/photo\\_gallery/cbuhs\\_mukobeko\\_april11\\_2003/index.htm](http://www.pactzm.org/photo_gallery/cbuhs_mukobeko_april11_2003/index.htm)).

The climax of the visit came just after lunch, when they toured the condemned section (death row) and Pact Zambia was asked to give some encouraging words to the prisoners. This section is fenced off from



the rest of the prison population and visitors are locked in with the inmates. Surprisingly, as the Officer-in-Charge for the prison led the visitors in, only two lightly-armed prison guards entered the compound with them. After brief addresses by the prison officials, Dr Oscar Simooya, CBUHS Director greeted his 'charges' and recounted his 15-year involvement in efforts to alleviate the suffering of prison

populations in Zambia. He pointed out one inmate who had been on death row for 15 years and whom he knew from his early years of 'prison advocacy'. Pact Zambia's Program Director elected to speak in the vernacular and her sentiments were well-received.

One concerned inmate made an impassioned appeal to Pact's director to ensure their requests for remission of their sentences—less overcrowding and better medical care—were not drowned in the controversy over the homosexuality that goes on in prisons. He urged the Program Director and CBUHS to focus instead on solid humanitarian grounds when it came to making the case for a revised prison health policy, including the fact that if a prisoner is infected with HIV/AIDS while in prison, on completion of his sentence, he becomes a danger to the society that he will rejoin.

It was easy, he said, to assume that the majority of condemned prisoners engaged in homosexuality but actually, the converse was true. Same-sex relationships are banned in the prison and severely punished if discovered. There was no such thing as turning a blind eye by the prison wardens. His suggestion that to reduce 'sodom', conjugal visits be introduced was greeted with amusement by most of his comrades, though many cast hopeful glances at Pact and Dr Simooya. A parallel discussion during the same period in the national newspapers on the furlough question raised heated debate, mostly against allowing prisoners to enjoy the same freedoms as law-abiding citizens.

### "In But Free"

During the Pact sub-grant, CBUHS focused on two main areas of intervention: prisoner education and public advocacy urging government to formulate a new policy on HIV/AIDS in prisons. The Prisons Acts Chapter 97 of the Laws of Zambia was enacted long before the HIV/AIDS pandemic was recognized in Zambia and is thus mute on many areas of current HIV/AIDS thinking.

CBUHS saw a new set of health guidelines as the best and quickest way to cut down on HIV/AIDS transmission rates and improve the care for those already infected. One major triumph of the new policy is the requirement that both wardens and prisoners



be trained as peer educators and counselors. Another is the established right for prisoners to receive HIV/AIDS treatment to the exact same standard as the 'outside' population.

This fast-track advocacy effort by CBUHS has swiftly yielded positive results whose effects should be felt in the very near future. By tackling the health problems of this hitherto neglected sphere of society, Dr. Simooya and his team have made a major impact in the fight for better public health in Zambia. They have also made a significant contribution to nationwide efforts to de-stigmatise HIV/AIDS infected people.

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## ***Parliamentary Reform***

In January 2002, a Parliament in which opposition parties hold a slight majority was sworn in for the first time in Zambian history. This historic shift in the operating balance in Parliament created new opportunities for strengthening the institution of Parliament and effecting some of the systemic changes necessary to make Zambia's evolving democracy function more effectively.

### **Taking up the Reigns of Parliamentary Reform**

#### **Theme: Rule of Law**

Reform efforts begun by Parliament in the early 1990s (with technical support from USAID/Zambia) have gained new momentum. The Speaker of the National Assembly and his senior staff are eager to move forward with reform efforts while the Parliament is still young and enthusiastic.

Seizing this opportunity, on 21 November 2002, the National Assembly of Zambia and the Parliamentary Working Group of Donors joined efforts to support parliamentary reform. This agreement was signed by the National Assembly and the Canadian High Commission, Embassy of Ireland, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Embassy of Sweden, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID/Zambia). The Donor Group contracted Pact Zambia as the Executing Agency to implement this program using the Government of Zambia's reform report entitled Approved Recommendations on Reforms in the Zambian Parliament as the guiding program document (a full agenda of 73 reform recommendations—each classified by theme, cost, time). Through the IPD Associate award, USAID/Zambia provided an initial \$350,000 to Pact Zambia through the to launch this Parliamentary Reform Project (PRP). The other donors contributed an additional \$250,000.

Year One of PRP (November 2002 – October 2003) was successfully completed by Pact Zambia with the approval of its primary output—a bankable project document that defines the goals, vision and approaches to reform. Through a sub-grant to the Catholic Commission for Justice, Peace and Development, Pact Zambia provided government, donors and civil society the space



*Speaker of the National Assembly, Amusaa Mwanamwambwa meets the residents of Kanyama, a low-income, high density township of Lusaka and the site of the first PRP constituency pilot office.*

necessary for quality input in the development of this project document. Other reform activities such as a review of Standing Orders and Article 81 of the constitution, development of indexes for bills and committee hearings, revision of the Zambia Parliament Handbook, development of National Assembly and Civil Society directories, and the launching and running of 11 pilot constituency offices throughout the country all were

implemented during this first year.

In just one year, the process of reform as been resurrected and institutionalized, the Reforms and Modernisation Committee has entered into serious dialogue from within Parliament, with outside constituents, and with multiple donors supporting reform, and Members of Parliament are reaching out to their constituents as has never been seen before in the history of Parliamentary democracy in Zambia.

Financial support for the remaining three years of PRP – the implementation of the project document – is expected from the Government of Zambia and the Donor Group in November of 2003. Pact Zambia has been confirmed by the National Assembly and the Donor Group to continue as the Executing Agency for PRP.

Parliament's stated vision for PRP is "REAL reform for a **REAL** Parliament" : –

**R**epresentative and **R**esponsive,  
**E**fficient and **E**ffective,  
**A**ccountable and **A**ccessible,  
**L**egitimate and **L**inked.

Pact envisions that a more capable and receptive Parliament coupled with focused public debate will continue to improve democratic discourse in Zambia. Pact Zambia will continue to focus on both parliamentary "inreach" activities through work with membership organizations and parliamentary "outreach" through PRP. This "bridging" of Parliament and its constituents is the right model to influence change in democratic governance in Zambia.

## ICT CAPACITY BUILDING

Pact Zambia's first Information and Communications Technology workshop (ICT) made a huge impact with the participants—IT and media resource managers from Pact's pool of Zambian IPD partners. From April 29 to 30, 2003, resource persons from South Africa and Pact Kenya schooled 20 IPD sub-grantees in advanced website design at Pact Zambia's first ICT workshop. Twenty young men and women attended the eye-opening session and came away with real skills in the design of interactive websites.

### Bridging the Communications Gap

**Fact file:** Two-day event; 20 attendees, 10 male, 10 female. Online, hands-on web-publishing skills enhancement; how to add interactive elements such as online polls, and feedback forms. Advanced web-page design and website management.

#### Capacity Building

From April 29 – 30, Pact Zambia held its first national ICT conference and workshop. Most of its sub-grantees, three deserving students and three government employees were invited to participate in this ground-breaking workshop.

There were three main resource persons: two ICT staff from Pact Kenya (Titus Syengo Director of Strategic Communications and Joash Agukoh, IT Support Officer) and Eugene Coetzee (<http://www.reedflute.com>) a web design specialist from South Africa. See the [pictures](http://www.pactzm.org/photo_gallery/ict_workshop/index.htm) ([http://www.pactzm.org/photo\\_gallery/ict\\_workshop/index.htm](http://www.pactzm.org/photo_gallery/ict_workshop/index.htm)).

Its specific objective was to impart practical skills in making interactive websites to the ICT person in each sub-grantee organisation or department responsible for web publishing. All instruction was hands-on and after the two-day event all attendees left with real knowledge and experience on how to add public polling and other feedback sections to their web pages. They also learned how to start discussion groups and online message boards.

Each participant set up a real mini-site hosted on Pact Zambia's website. This site shall serve as the basis for ongoing

learning to be coordinated by Pact Zambia's ICT Specialist. The South African consultant Eugene Coetzee is also available for follow-up instruction over the 'Net. The training website he set up under this consultancy and enhanced by Pact's ICT Specialist is available for reference

*Information technology  
to enhance platforms  
for public debate*





[here >>](http://www.pactzm.org/pactzm_learning_site/index_learning.html) ([http://www.pactzm.org/pactzm\\_learning\\_site/index\\_learning.html](http://www.pactzm.org/pactzm_learning_site/index_learning.html)) and interaction among our students. It has become a real and living interactive learning resource for all comers.

The organisations which already had websites committed themselves to immediately incorporating the feedback invitation aspects of the web design enhancement course directly into their websites.

The conference was opened by Mr Nicholas Mulusa, an engineer from the Communications Authority, a quasi-government body involved in the drafting of the incipient ICT policy. He made a well-received presentation and participated in a lively discussion on ICT issues in Zambia, particularly the slow progress towards getting government to adopt a viable ICT policy.



One sub-grantee, Zambia AIDS Law Research & Advocacy Network (ZARAN, [www.zaran.org](http://www.zaran.org)) took this new found knowledge completed their developing website and published it. With their new-found skills, Copperbelt University Health Services (CBUHS, [www.cbu.edu.zm/units/medical/In\\_but\\_free/index.htm](http://www.cbu.edu.zm/units/medical/In_but_free/index.htm)), enhanced their website.

Pact Zambia published and aired on national television a documentary on the state of information technology in Zambia based on video footage from the workshop. We believe this boosting of web-publishing skills within Zambian civil society will contribute greatly to our sub-grantee feedback-oriented reporting and results.

# Pact Zambia Frontline Partners

## IPD Subgrants 2002 – 2003

### YR 1 S/GRANTS CONCLUDED IN YR 2

AFRONET		
AVAP		
ZAWWA		
TIZ		
IF-NAMAC		
SACCORD		
ZIMA/PAZA		
M-FILMS		

### OASIS FORUM



### ZHECT



### NAoG



### CBUHS



### ZARAN



### ZCC



### LADA



### TPAZ











### ZCDR



### NEW 2003 IPD IV SUB-GRANTS

### IPD Theme

 Anti-corruption (4)	 Gender (3)	 Media (1)
 Alt. Dispute Resolution (2)	 Constitutionalism/Rule of Law (4)	
 Human Rights (1)	 HIV/AIDS (6)	 Environment (1)

## PRP Activities and Sub-grants 2003

### CIVIL SOCIETY CONSULTATIVE FORUM

CCJDP



### PILOT PHASE

FODEP



TIZ



SACCORD



### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF ZAMBIA

ZAMWA



WILDAF











HURID



### BRIDGING PHASE

### Development Sectors NGO is involved in

 Law Development	 Gender
 Parliamentary Liaison	 Dispute Resolution
 Electoral Reform	 Human Rights
 Anti-corruption	 Media Law Reform

### 3. Progress

#### Performance Assessment

The revised results framework focuses on (1) increased democratic participation in political processes, both election and post-election governance processes, (2) increased participation in public debate on public policy related issues through membership organizations and (3) the parliamentary reforms agenda. The framework focuses on three components of the state, i.e. *civil society/media*, the *executive* (websites) and *the legislature* (PRP).

The fourth facet of the results framework pursues skill building in methodologies that anchor and enhance public debate to influence policy decisions. This is built on the development hypothesis that policy debate originates from pressing social economic conditions and conflicting ideas on how best to solve problems, creating an ever-present demand for creative leadership. Such are persons who are able to: define the public problems and issues in a precise way; obtain unbiased facts about issues and their impacts on people of different backgrounds; and come to agreement in conflict situations as well as think through solutions to public problems that are in the majority interest while also protecting the rights of the minority. IPD seeks to help people to see issues from different points of view. Through debate, people move a step higher from individual choices to choices as a public concern—hence the pursuit of tools and methodologies that enhance public debate.

In view of the foregoing, measurement of results will be interpreted at two main levels of influence, namely participation by leadership-citizens (CSOs) and the response of officeholders (the legislature & the executive). Another public debate performance level is the media.

#### Methodology

Both the first baseline and follow-up second survey comprised interviews with membership organisations and community groups to establish data on knowledge, awareness, debate, policy research and policy reform undertaken through the following:

- a) Focus Group Discussions
- b) Snap Surveys (Questionnaire interview)

A second method was through a Membership Organisations Technical Capacity Assessment Survey applied using the following:

- a) Document/Research Review
- b) Capacity Index Survey (Questionnaire interview and score sheet)
- c) Content analysis of Newspapers and websites

#### Scope & Constraints

The research team, to the extent possible, covered the same sites in the baseline and follow-up studies. In the second, fewer districts were covered, making comparative analysis across the two studies—especially of the rural study sites—rather difficult as the numbers interviewed were too low for meaningful data interpretation.



## ***Study Population***

The second study population consisted of key informants from membership organisations and sample from focus group discussion participants representing different population groups. As much as possible, the research team visited the same sites as in the previous study, but could not always interview exactly the same people. Though rural study also targeted media institutions as part of the study populations, only one media institution was visited due to time and logistical constraints. The study, therefore, omitted the media response because a single source of information could not give the study adequate confidence as a sample size from which to draw conclusions.

One constraint is that participants in the study are not always grantees of Pact's IPD programme and their responses should not, therefore, strictly be taken as part of the impact of Pact Zambia interventions. This is an inbuilt short-coming as the first baseline had to be conducted before a substantial number of grantees were approved for funding. In this regard, and for the sake of data integrity, the study has continued to target participation from the same membership organisations, Pact sub-grant recipients or not, in the view that this data will still show important trends in the operations of Zambian membership organisations and media houses nationwide.

## ***Research Team***

The Research Team was much smaller in the second study with much less time and financial support. Due to logistic constraints, the data collection covered the period from 26th April 2002 days to 7<sup>th</sup> May 2002. A considerable amount of information was gathered through the various tools that were used in the field. Limited time and finances created some difficulties in data collection and analysis as some of the data was not complete and had to be revisited. The need to visit rural as well as urban areas and cover the expanse of Zambia was a major challenge.

## ***Questionnaire***

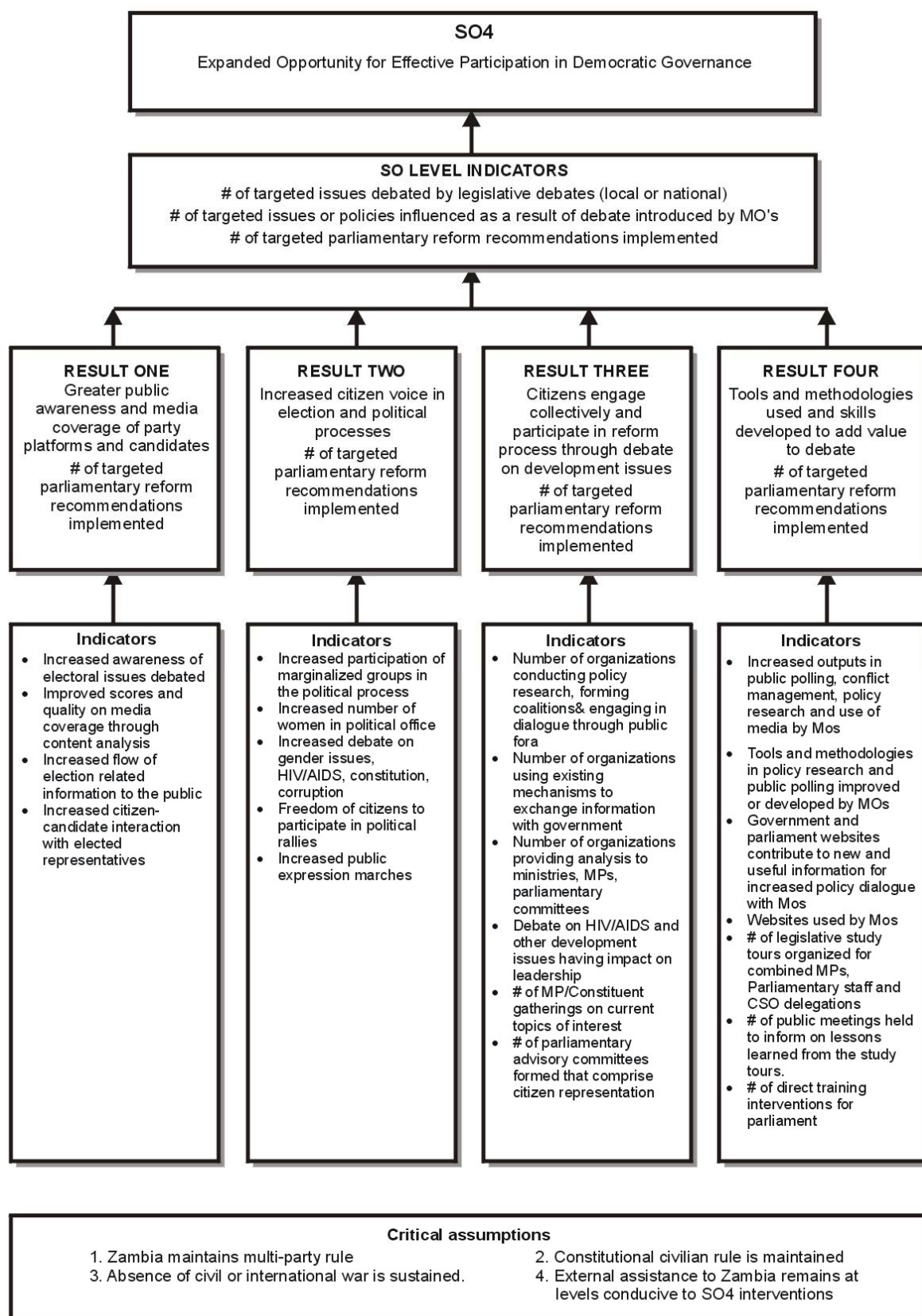
Some parts of the questionnaire, such as the questions referring to electoral issues had to be omitted in the second study as no elections had taken place that were relevant to the study. It would be good to send a team of researchers into areas where bye elections are held in order to assess membership organisation activity during as a basis of comparison over time. The questionnaire is heavily biased toward electoral issues, which can only be tested if there is a bye-election, and this means that quite a substantial part of the questionnaire is related to a time-bound issue.

In the same vein, the research team spent time developing questions related to the new issues that were introduced post-baseline by the Advisory Panel. But after the initial testing of the instrument, it was found that using the questions in the same sample populations would distort the comparative analysis between the two studies. In the end it was decided that the 2004 study would include those questions and merely measure the responses against the targets set by the Advisory Panel.

## ***Time lapse between the Studies***

The time lapse between the two studies also affected the quality of responses. In relation to the election related questions, it was evident that respondents had forgotten some of the issues covered at rallies and were more likely to give responses on current issues.

## SO4 Results Framework



While intermediate results (1-4) remain the same as in Year One, the indicator profile in results three (3) and four (4) has been modified to recognize PRP performance.

### Critical assumptions

Critical assumptions for the performance of the programme included: that Zambia maintains multi-party rule; that constitutional civilian rule is maintained; that absence of civil or international war is sustained; and that external assistance to Zambia remains at levels conducive to SO4 interventions. Results will therefore be evaluated in the context where most of the assumptions continued to hold, save for the many bye-elections that changed the colour of the National Assembly that was behind the success of the media reforms campaign by ZIMA and PAZA. By the close of the second year, the ruling party that began with 77 MPs (out of 150) now had 'acquired' 15 more seats previously held by the opposition. There is a shift in the influence of the house that could have impacted on the results of IPD in the second year.

### SO and IR Performance overview

Pact views FY2002/2003 progress as measured by its performance indicators to have largely met expectations both in increasing public debate and in influencing public policy.

#### SO and IR Performance overview

Objective	Rating	Most significant change
<b>SO4- Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance</b>  # of targeted issues debated by legislative debates(local or national)  # of targeted issues or policies influenced as a result of debate introduced by MO's	Partially Met	Six (6) policies targeted and influenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media reforms (ZNBC Act &amp; Independent Broadcasting authority)</li> <li>Partner notification guidelines agreed and authenticated by the ministry of Health resulting from the work of ZCC assisted by Pact,</li> <li>Timber industry licensing policy announced and a new government committee formed resulting from TPAZ debate and documentaries assisted by Pact.</li> <li>Prisons policy on HIV/AIDS agreed and authenticated by the Prison service commission resulting from the debates promoted by the CBUHS assisted by Pact;</li> <li>Government pronouncement of intention to table the inquiries Act for repeal to make space for simultaneous release of the recommendations of the constitution review commission to members of the public and the President. Government has expressed its willingness to include funding for the constituent assembly in its 2005 budget.</li> </ul>
<b>R1</b> Greater public awareness and media coverage of party platforms and candidates	Partially Met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media publicity of Presidential candidate debates through assistance to PANOS</li> <li>Citizen electoral candidate expectations watched by a TV and radio audience estimated at 1000 000 ( Assistance to ZAMCOM)</li> </ul>
<b>R2</b> Increased citizen voice in election and political processes	Partially Met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media coverage of citizen's expectations for 2001 local government, Parliamentary and Presidential elections resulting from ZAMCOM's Vox PoPs and Sound bites activity assisted by Pact</li> <li>Anti corruption and media reforms public expression matches – NAMAC, ZIMA/PAZA, SACCORD</li> </ul>
<b>R3</b> Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate	Surpassed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twenty four(24-almost all sub-grantees) CSOs conducted policy research and developed policy proposals, engaged government, national and the local assemblies in policy debates through Pact assistance;</li> </ul>



Objective	Rating	Most significant change
on development issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First popular debate on a range of HIV/AIDS policy in diverse sectors including: ZARAN, ZHECT, ZCC, NAOG, CBUHS.</li> <li>Ten (10) organizations sought and won audience with parliamentary committees. ZARAN and NAOG presented to the Parliamentary committee on Health through Pact assistance made representations</li> <li>Half the house, i.e. 75 members of parliament were contacted to support private members motions on a range of issues including that of the national HIV/AIDS policy resulting from Pact assistance to the Zambia Health education communication trust; the Public Order Act by SACCORD.</li> <li>An estimated total of 1000 000 participated in the provincial and media (TV/Radio) debates on issues of Rule of law, Corruption and accountability, HIV/AIDS and gender carried out by 24 membership organizations supported by Pact.</li> <li>Achieved civil society anti corruption lobby mobilization through assistance to AFRONET; HIV/AIDS theme group consisting of ZHECT, ZARAN; and NAOG; and media theme group Coalitions by ZIMA/PAZA, ZUJ,ZAMWA, and Senior Journalists,</li> </ul>
<b>R4</b> Tools and methodologies used and skills developed to add value to debate	Met	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poll on wilful HIV/AIDS infection criminalization by a faith-based group NAOG assisted by Pact;</li> <li>Public Order Act repeal poll by SACCORD assisted by Pact;</li> <li>Anti-girl-child sexual exploitation multi-media debate to regulate lodges and hotel business in the tourist town of Livingstone through a bye-law resulting from M-Film's campaign assisted by Pact;</li> <li>Fifty (50) media personnel accessed skills in research and polling, reporting HIV/AIDS, rural radio through ZAMCOM assisted by Pact.</li> </ul>

## NARRATIVE ON SO AND IR PERFORMANCE

(See associated performance data tables in [Appendix I](#))

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: EXPANDED OPPORTUNITY FOR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Pact's IPD project has succeeded not only in contributing to increased citizen participation but also to meaningful and focused participation in policy and law reform – not merely to enable a select few leaders in persuading policy makers but also involving membership organisations and the ordinary citizen (men and women) in the process. Pit-sawyer members of TPAZ and Mukobeko Maximum Prison inmates are such examples of citizens who used the IPD platform to influence policy in their favour. Through an IPD grant to Anti-Voter Apathy Project (AVAP), remote villagers in far flung North-Western, Luapula and Western Provinces deemed the poorest of the nine provinces of Zambia, participated in debates for setting up MP-Constituent offices in the provinces.

An estimated 5,000,000 people drawn from both the rural and the urban areas have been reached in some shape or form through IPD debates mainly through mainstream media. An estimated 1,000,000 citizens have participated in at least one of the following levels of debate and citizen participation: a. identifying issues requiring policy intervention; b. exchanging ideas on policy choices with other citizens through public fora or media events; c. debating collective choices and taking action targeted at policy makers. Pact's sub-grant recipients—catalysts for debate—have

succeeded in empowering the marginalized and the voiceless to participate in public debate. Groups that have traditionally been unable in their individual capacity to readily access policy makers had a diverse range of platforms from which to speak to the legislature and the executive.

## Contractual SO Indicators:

- ***Number of targeted issues debated by legislative assemblies.***

The targeted issues for debate have been defined as debate relating to the constitution (with electoral reform), corruption, HIV/AIDS, gender and rule of law. The indicator was chosen because it indicates citizen debates have reached the policy realm.

Data collection methods included among others reports, initial baseline survey and quarterly reviews of local (local councils) and national (Parliament) legislative agendas.

Performance Assessment: – Mostly achieving. We achieved 6 debates out of a targeted 10 debates due to factors including limited project duration aggravated by changes in the composition of Parliament (from opposition majority to ruling party majority). Members of the opposition led most of the key debates in Parliament during the year under review. Issues debated by the National Assembly include *inclusive procedures for constitutional review (motion to amend the Inquiries Act introduced)* as well as the *Public order Act*. At the local level, the debate continues on regulating the Hotel/Lodging industry in the Zambia's tourist capital of Livingstone to protect the girl-child from sexual exploitation and subsequently control the spread of the HIV/AIDS. Other debates submitted to Parliamentary committees include ZARAN and CBUHS. Debate results at ministerial policy level (executive) include those of TPAZ, ZCC, and CBUHS.

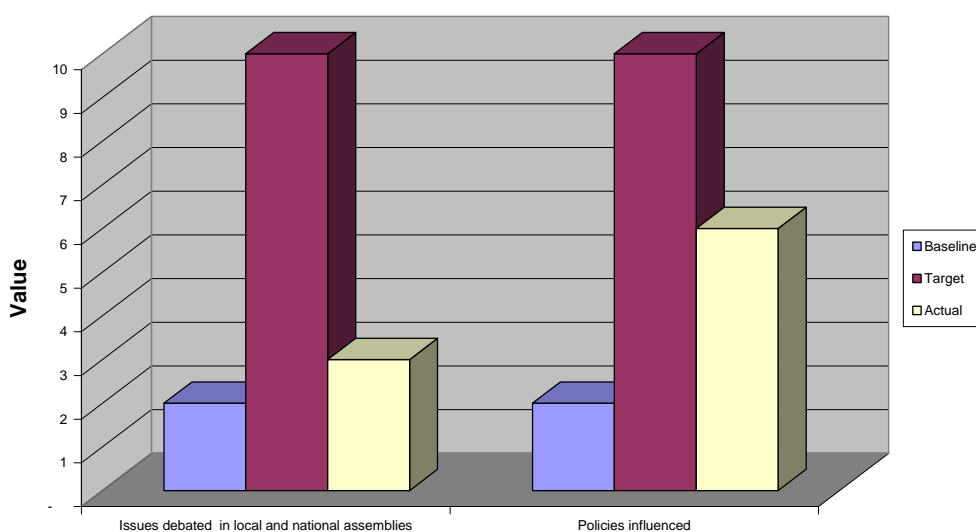
- ***Number of target public issues of policy influenced as a result of debate by membership organizations.***

Issues or policies influenced is defined as shifts in the government policy agenda concerning constitution/rule of law, corruption, HIV/AIDS and gender as proposed by membership organizations. The unit of measurement was designed as the number of policy proposals reaching government.

Methods of data collection included Initial baseline survey and reviews of local (council) and national (Parliament) legislative agenda.

*Performance assessment:* Indicator was mostly achieved with the actual value of policies influenced at six (6) out of the targeted ten (10). The most successful attempts in influencing policy reform at this level came from purposeful coalitions including the OASIS Forum and the ZIMA/PAZA media alliance that in the second year was joined and strengthened by the Union of Journalists, Association of Senior Journalists and the Association of Women in the Media. Other major successful attempts to influence decision making includes policy approvals by government (the executive) namely: the passing by the Ministry of Health of the *Partner Notification Guidelines* for voluntary counselling and testing providers; and the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Prison Service Commission of the *HIV/AIDS Policy for Managing HIV/AIDS in prisons*. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners countrywide will directly benefit from the policy while likewise thousand of couples will receive enhanced counselling services.

Actuals on Performance Targets under SO.



## Contractual IR Indicators

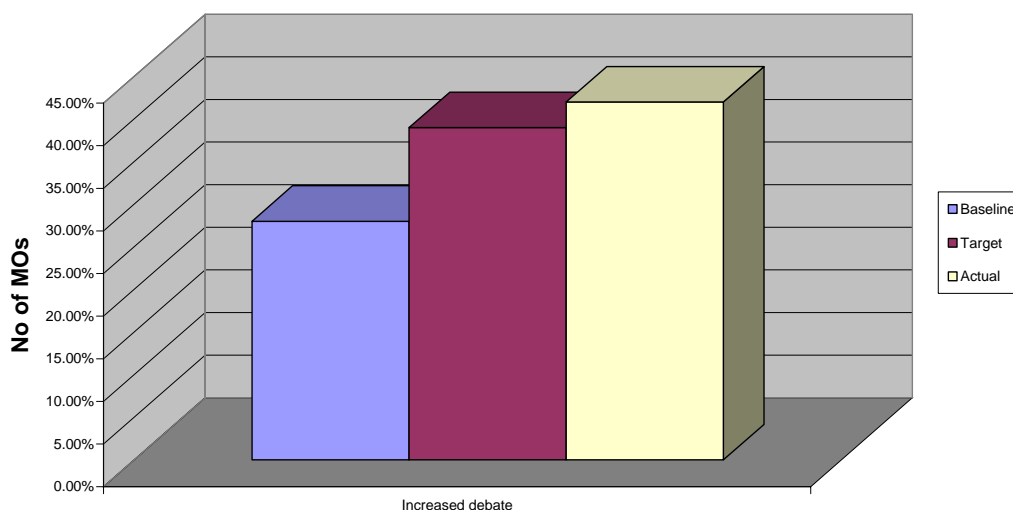
### ***Number of organisations publishing, conducting research and analysis, policy research and forming coalitions or engaging in dialogue through public fora.***

The number (42) of Membership Organisations (MOs) publishing, conducting research and analysis, forming coalitions and engaging in dialogue through public fora and media exceeded the targeted 40, indicating a move towards meeting the overall objective.

Furthermore, 100% of all assisted CSOs have, through a variety of public fora, attempted to engage in dialogue with government ministries including Ministers of Home Affairs (Public Order Act & HIV/AIDS policy in prisons), Health (Partner notification and AIDS law), Legal Affairs and Environment and Natural Resources (timber licensing policy).



**Actuals on Performance Targets under IR 3.**  
**Number of membership organizations publishing, conducting research and analysis, Policy research, forming coalitions or dialoguing with government**

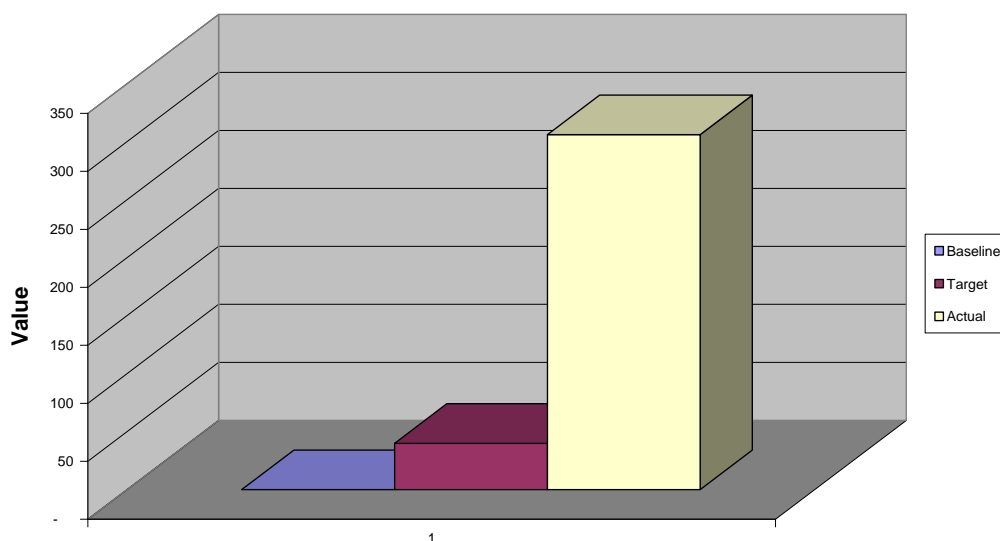


***Increased debate on target development issues.***

The number (306) of Membership Organisations (MOs) participating in debates on targeted development issues, including constitutional reform, electoral reform, rule of law, corruption, HIV/AIDS and gender far exceeded the targeted 40.

The indicator is measured in terms of the number of MOs participating in the 58 debates conducted over the reporting period. Some of these MOs attended more than one debate resulting in their being counted more than once. This indicator will be revisited by the Advisory Panel in the third year.

**Increase debate on gender, issues, HIV/AIDS, constitution, corruption.**



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## Overall results

### **RESULT ONE**

#### **GREATER PUBLIC AWARENESS AND MEDIA COVERAGE OF PARTY PLATFORMS AND CANDIDATES**

##### ***Indicators:***

##### ***Increased awareness of electoral issues debated***

The actual value for the indicator for belonging to a political party shows a much lower actual result than against the previous study as well as the target value set by the Advisory Committee. This was also reflected by the general post election disillusionment of the participants. There was a slight improvement among the individuals who had read the party manifesto, although the 10 falls far short of the target value of 85. This may be more reflective of political parties' own inability to disseminate their platforms rather than unwillingness or disinterest by the electorate.

##### ***Improved scores and quality on media coverage through content analysis***

Due to the time limit on the second survey, quality analysis was not undertaken. All the issues (gender, HIV/AIDS, constitution) were lower than the previous results, with corruption taking the greatest share under general issues.

##### ***Increased flow of election related information to the public***

The second survey did not cover this question as there were no general elections within the period. Baseline and targets were set by the Advisory Committee and this aspect will be judged against set targets in the 2004 survey.

##### ***Increased citizen-candidate interaction with elected representatives***

The second survey did not cover this question. The indicator was included after the first baseline and targets were set by the advisory committee. This aspect will be judged against set targets in the 2004 survey.

## **RESULT TWO**

### **INCREASED CITIZEN VOICE IN ELECTION AND POLITICAL PROCESSES**

#### ***Indicators***

##### ***Increased participation of marginalized groups in the political process***

The second survey did not cover this question as there were no general elections within the period. Baseline and targets were set by the Advisory Committee and this aspect will be judged against set targets in the 2004 survey. Through data collected from quarterly, workshop and close-out programme reports there is evidence to the effect that activities by the Zambia Association of Women Writers as a voice of women—a marginalized group on basis of gender, and the work of the CBUHS bringing out the voices of prison inmates on matters of *Survival as the First Freedom* bring out a critical success at mobilizing groups that would otherwise have no access to being heard.

During the reporting year, the president of the republic of Zambia Levy Patrick Mwanawasa made a public statement in support of having a woman as the next Head of State. Debates by ZAWWA sought to influence citizens during the constitutional review process to call for a quota system of allocating positions in government administration to balance representation of men and women in government positions.

##### ***Increased number of women in political office***

The second survey did not cover this question as there were no general elections within the period. Baseline and targets were set by the advisory committee and this aspect will be judged against set targets in the 2004 survey.

##### ***Increase debate on targeted development issues***

The number (306) of Membership Organisations (MOs) participating in debates on targeted development issues, including constitutional reform, electoral reform, rule of law, corruption, HIV/AIDS and gender far exceeded the targeted 40.

The indicator is measured in terms of the number of MOs participating in the 58 debates conducted over the reporting period. Some of these MOs attended more than one debate resulting in their being counted more than once. This indicator will be revisited by the Advisory Panel in the third year.

##### ***Freedom of citizens to participate in political rallies***

The second survey did not cover this question. The indicator was included after the first baseline and targets were set by the advisory committee. This aspect will be judged against set targets in the 2004 survey.

##### ***Increased public expression marches***

The second survey did not cover this question. The indicator was included after the first baseline and targets were set by the advisory committee. This aspect will be judged against set targets in the 2004 survey.



## **RESULT THREE**

### **CITIZENS ENGAGE COLLECTIVELY AND PARTICIPATE IN REFORM PROCESS THROUGH DEBATE ON DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

#### ***Indicators***

#### ***Number of organisations publishing, conducting research and analysis, policy research and forming coalitions or engaging in dialogue through public fora.***

The number (42) of Membership Organisations (MOs) publishing, conducting research and analysis, forming coalitions and engaging in dialogue through public fora and media exceeded the targeted 40, indicating a move towards meeting the overall objective.

Furthermore, 100% of all assisted CSOs have, through a variety of public fora, attempted to engage in dialogue with government ministries including the Ministers of Home Affairs (Public Order Act & HIV/AIDS policy in prisons), Health (Partner notification and AIDS law), Legal Affairs and Environment and Natural Resources (timber licensing policy).

#### ***Number of organisations using existing mechanisms to exchange information with government***

The number of MOs exchanging information with government increased over the two surveys (from 39 to 45) and was also over the target value set by the Advisory Committee which was 43. All assisted members engaged with government officials and members of the legislature through diverse channels including round table meetings, workshops, letters and media programmes. The unique willingness of government to exchange information with civil society is attributable to issues being seen to be generated from public concern as against individual activism. Behind-the-scenes contacting approaches were effectively engaged by assisted organizations such as the Timber Producers Association of Zambia and the Zambia Counselling Council.

#### ***Number of organisations providing analysis to ministries, MPs, parliamentary committees***

The number of MOs exchanging information with ministries, parliamentary committees, and MPs increased over the two surveys (from 23 to 41 and was also over the target value set by the Advisory Committee which was 35. 100% of the MOs assisted were fully engaged. The IPD concept and emphasis on *membership organizations* as opposed to the more generic civil society, and the necessity for organisations to mobilize public debate on policy reform together with their membership may have had an effect. As a complimentary indicator, policy research and analysis competences derived from technical assistance (training) offered by Pact is value added to the increase in receptivity of government and the members of the legislative assembly to policy input from MOs. The ministries of Health, Home Affairs (Prison Service Commission), and Information and Broadcasting Services have all taken on the policy proposals developed by MOs through broad consultative research and public deliberations.

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***Number of MP/constituent gatherings on current topics of interest***

The second survey did not cover this question. The indicator was included after the first baseline and targets were set by the advisory committee. 2002 Baseline was at 5 gatherings while targets as defined by the panel were at 8. Although this aspect will be judged against set targets in the 2004 survey, results can be accounted for through the PRP monthly project reports from pilot constituency offices. Four (4) Members of Parliament under travelling budgets and the mobile constituency office conducted tours through their constituencies averaging about 50 days each.

***Number of parliamentary advisory committees formed that comprise citizen representation.***

The second survey did not cover this question. The indicator was included after the first baseline and targets were set by the advisory committee. This aspect will be measured against set targets in the 2004 survey.

## **RESULT FOUR**

### **TOOLS AND METHODOLOGIES USED AND SKILLS DEVELOPED TO ADD VALUE TO DEBATE**

#### ***Indicators***

##### **Increased outputs in public polling, conflict management, policy research and use of media by MOs**

Results indicate that MOs are still having problems with the application of polling as a mechanism for research as the actual results (11) are below the target value (14). The rest of the indicators are above the target values set by the Advisory Committee, (conflict management, policy research and media use) indicating a positive shift towards the achievement of the overall objectives. The major achievement factor is attributable to IPD technical assistance with regard to tools and methodology outputs to membership organizations. Training was organized for a group of 14 organizations including sub-grant recipients and those aspirant recipients for the fourth round of grants.

##### ***Tools and methodologies in policy research and public polling improved or developed by MOs***

Policy research was the most improved or developed skill among the MOs with an increase in from the last actual value of 29 as against 36 in the second survey. The use of polling as a technique remains lower than the target values of 30 with only a 11 actual value. The project recorded a significant recognition and application of policy research skills resulting in production of quality policy proposal documents subsequently submitted to government and the Legislative assemblies. Transparency Zambia (decentralization policy for accountability of Local authorities), ZARAN (AIDS Law) and NAOG (criminalizing wilful infection) are among those that conducted policy research documents for use in influencing the relevant policy bodies on their reform debates. Transparency recommendations were received by the Minister of Local government with a commitment to pursue the recommendations at cabinet level.

##### ***Government and parliament websites contribute to new and useful information for increased public dialogue with MOs***

The second survey did not cover this question although it was covered in the first. At the time of the first baseline, there were no government websites.

##### ***Websites used by MOs***

The second survey did not cover this question. The indicator was included after the first baseline and targets were set by the advisory committee. This aspect will be judged against set targets in the 2004 survey.

##### ***Number of legislative study tours organized for combined MPs, parliamentary staff and CSO delegations***

The second survey did not cover this question. The indicator was included after the first baseline and targets were set by the advisory committee. Baseline (1 study tour) and targets (3 study tours) were formulated by staff as in the context that the

indicator is a critical one for short duration (6 months) of the pilot project. The advisory panel meets at frequencies approximated at 6 months. Although this aspect will be judged against set targets in the 2004 survey, 2003 performance of the indicator as deduced from the project monthly reports therefore had actuals at 3 study tours exceeding the target. Two delegations comprising Members of Parliament, accompanied by civil society representatives (from Zambia Media Women and Transparency International Zambia respectively) toured parliaments in Kampala, Nairobi and Cape Town.

### ***Number of public meetings held to inform on lessons learned from study tours***

The second survey did not cover this question. The indicator was included after the first baseline and targets were set by the advisory committee. Like other similar instances concerning PRP indicators staff formulated baseline (0) and the targets (2 debriefings at public meetings). Progress towards this indicator as deduced from the project monthly reports indicates actuals standing at 2 public meetings. Although falling short of the targets the indicator recorded significant results.

### ***Number of direct training interventions for parliament***

The second survey did not cover this question. The indicator was included after the first baseline and targets were set by the advisory committee. This aspect will be judged against set targets in the 2004 survey.

### ***Implementation Challenges Affecting Performance***

In July and August of 2003, parliament paid considerable attention to the impeachment debate. The work of parliamentary committees and access to MPs by membership organizations was greatly curtailed during this period, thus slowing the momentum of public debate gained prior to the impeachment proceedings.

Focused, short-term, quick impact sub-grants in Year Two resulted in simultaneous requests by public debate membership organizations for media coverage. The media – especially the principal public station ZNBC – was able to stem the tide by denying airtime to some groups. It is perhaps both because of the limited absorptive capacity of the local media and government's direct influence in key media that some debates were not able to air or coverage captured as initially planned.

As expected, work in democratic governance suffers setbacks due to political expediency. As the ruling party seeks to gain more members in government, debates on development priorities will, at times, take a back seat to campaigning and defending the status quo. Lobbying efforts for IPD sub-grant recipients were notably more difficult in Year Two as compared to Year One.

Broad access to media and contacts within media are critical for success. One key reason for the success of the ZIMA/PAZA media reforms campaign was their own, extensive contacts and influence with media in Zambia. Other, non-media, membership organizations requiring coverage of their debates need clear media strategies and partnerships with media-savvy groups to give their causes the best chance of success.

Coalitions are an important. ZIMA/PAZA and the Oasis Forum are broad-based and thus capture the attention of policy makers.



Collaborative and adversarial debates both yield results, depending on the current status of the issue and positions within government and civil society. Debate strategy must identify the relevant posture and design its program around the selected approach.

## **4. Conclusion**

Clearly, data and anecdotal information prove positive movement toward increased and improved debate and influence on policy.

Ongoing activities and performance monitoring will continue to be improved and even better focused as we move into year 3 of IPD.

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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX I: Performance Data Tables (Baseline 2001/2003)

### SO-LEVEL and IR INDICATORS

<b>PERFORMANCE SO INDICATOR 4.0.1:</b> Number of targeted issues debated by legislative assemblies			
<b>DEFINITION OF SO INDICATOR:</b> Targeted issues for debate have been defined as debate relating to the constitution (with electoral reform), corruption, HIV/AIDS, gender and rule of law			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number of issues of policies influenced	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> Pact Zambia	Baseline 2002	N/A	2
	2003	10	4
	2004	8	
<b>Comment:</b> Partially met through debates originated and promoted by ZIMA/PAZA, (Media Bills); OASIS Forum (Constituent Assembly and Inquiries Act); Target set was ambitious given the anticipated amount of time that would be allocated to the impeachment proceedings. The opposition sponsored impeachment motion against the president overshadowed all other parliamentary business.			

<b>PERFORMANCE SO INDICATOR 4.0.2:</b> Number of target public issues of policies influenced as a result of debate by membership organisations			
<b>DEFINITION OF SO INDICATOR:</b> Issue of policies influenced refers to matters of interest to membership organisation and may include matters such as the constitution, rule of law, electoral reform, corruption, HIV/AIDS and gender issues			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number of issues of policies influenced	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> Pact Zambia	Baseline 2002	N/A	2
	2003	10	7
	2004	11	
<b>Comment:</b> Three media bills, TPAZ (Timber Licensing), CBUHS (HIV/AIDS prisons policy), OASIS forum( constituent Assembly/Inquiries Act), ZARAN (Constitutionalising rights for PLWA/ policy to bar PLWA from entry to Military), TIZ ( strengthening local authorities through decentralization policy )			

### IR 4.2.3: Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issues

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.2.3.1:</b> Increased debate on target development issues			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> <i>Increased debate on target development issues refers to wider participation of membership organizations in debates in constitutional reform, electoral reform, rule of law, corruption, HIV/AIDS and gender.</i>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> Baseline Survey Sub-grantee project reports	Baseline: 2002	N/A	0
	2003	40	306 MOs participating in debates on targeted issues
	2004	450	
<b>Comments:</b> Approximated 58 debates were conducted. Each of the debates were attended by an average of 5 organizations bringing the total MOs participating in debates to 306			
<b>SUBGRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> <b>Nineteen</b> (19 sub grantees) MOs conducted country wide debates. Five of the MOs conducted most of their debate fora during year 1.			

### IR 4.2.3: Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issues

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.2.3.2:</b> Number of membership organizations publishing, conducting research and analysis, Policy research, forming coalitions or dialoguing with government			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> <i>Number of organizations publishing, conducting research and analysis policy research, forming coalitions or dialoguing with government or Parliament</i>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Percent	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey Sub-grantee project reports	2002 (Baseline)	N/A	28
	2003	39	42
	2004	62	
<b>Comments</b>			
<b>SUBGRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> CCJDP, AVAP, M-FILMS, TIZ, AFRONET, OASIS FORUM, ZIMA, PAZA, ZAWWA, LADA, ZCC, ZARAN, NAOG, CBUHS, ZHECT, SACCORD, TPAZ, NAMAC			



## INTERMEDIATE RESULTS (IR) LEVEL INDICATORS

### IR 4.1: Greater public awareness and media coverage of party platforms and candidates

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.1.1:</b> Increased awareness of electoral issues debated			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Number of focus group participants that: a) belong to a political party, b) have knowledge about party manifestos.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey	Baseline 2002	Belong to a political party Have read party manifestos	60 5
	2003	Belong to a political party Have read party manifestos	72 85 10
	2004	Belong to a political party Have read party manifestos	85 91
<p><b>COMMENTS:</b> Greater knowledge of party manifestos and candidate identification with issues may not directly translate into “shifts” of opinion or support for alternative positions or candidates. However, it is assumed that greater knowledge will spark informed public debate on the pros and cons of a particular platform, or candidate in terms of response to issues. The debates may for instance focus on unchanged past or running policies or laws and candidates that participants consider non responsive to burning issues.</p> <p>This indicator assumes that reading a party manifesto translates into understanding it.</p>			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Fresh elections are held before end of IPD project life.			
<b>SUBGRANTS CONTRIBUTING:</b> ZAMCOM, PANOS, NWLG			

## IR 4.1: Greater public awareness and media coverage of party platforms and candidates

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.1.2:</b> Improved scores and quality on media coverage through content analysis			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Improved scores and quality on media coverage through content analysis of selected reporting by target development issues.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT/Zambia Advisory panel	Baseline: 2002		
	Issues: Gender HIV/AIDS		548
	Constitution		539
	Quality Objectivity		1435
	Diversity		
	2003		
	Issues: Gender	603	839
	HIV/AIDS	647	266
	Constitution	1578	360
			349
	2004		
	Gender	663	
	Constitution	1736	
	HIV/AIDS	776	
<p><b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator is based on a system of content analysis where a frequency scorecard is compiled from information in a selected number of newspapers over a period of 12 months on a targeted number of development issues.</p> <p>This second indicator is based on a scorecard scale of 0-5. Select members of an advisory panel, work with consultants to complete a scorecard which assesses and compiles information on the objectivity and diversity of media reports. The scorecard is based on the following: a) content analysis of target media reports based on a scale of 0-5 (with 0 serving as the baseline for current coverage and reflecting no change in coverage/diversity), b) content analysis of target media reports based on a scale of 0-5 on objectivity.</p>			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Fresh elections are held before end of IPD project life, the Media Bill goes through Parliament, none of the newspaper collapse and go out of circulation.			
<b>SUBGRANTS CONTRIBUTING:</b> All media trained by ZAMCOM			

#### IR 4.1: Greater public awareness and media coverage of party platforms and candidates

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.1.3:</b> Increased flow of election related information to and from the electorate			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Percent of participants showing knowledge about electoral candidates			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b>	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT Survey	Baseline: 2002		42
	Presidential		11
	Parliamentary		11
	Local Government		
	Presidential 2003		16
	Parliamentary 2003		16
	Local Government 2003		
	2004		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> The indicator will assess flow of information about candidates through media, posters, newspapers, television and radio discussions and community door-to-door campaigns. This indicator will however only be measurable if presidential and general elections are held afresh during the IPD project life. There were no presidential elections in the project year under review. Although there were some bye-elections, no MO approached the project for a sub-grant towards this indicator as well as the overall result area.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Supreme Court passes judgment in favour of fresh elections			
<b>SUGRANTS CONTRIBUTING:</b> ZAMCOM, PANOS			

#### IR 4.1: Greater public awareness and media coverage of party platforms and candidates

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.1.4:</b> Increase citizen-elected candidate interaction			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Number of citizens interviewed reporting having interacted with an elected candidate of their respective constituency			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey	Baseline: 2002		
	Presidential		9
	Parliamentary		58
	Local Government		23
	2003		
	2004		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator will only be measurable if presidential and general elections are held afresh during the IPD project life.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Elections are held during project life.			
<b>SUBGRANTS CONTRIBUTING:</b> ZAMCOM, PANOS, NWLG			



## IR 4.2: Increased citizen voice in election and political processes

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.2.1:</b> Increased participation of women in the political process			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Percentage of registered women voters and Parliamentary candidates			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Percent	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> Electoral Commission voters' register. NGOCC/Women's Lobby candidate listings FODEP	2002 (Baseline): registered as voters women Parliamentary candidates		49% 1.6%
	2003 registered as voters women Parliamentary candidates	50% 18%	
	2004 registered as voters women Parliamentary candidates	51% 19%	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator may not be measurable due to the electoral time frame, which falls outside of the project timeframe. Women voters and candidates may only be monitored during by-elections. This indicator may become critical depending on the outcome of the Election 2001 petition.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Women interest in voting and political office, sustained at current or higher levels, subject to Constitutional review and bill on Women's quotas being passed, another election held during project life.			
<b>SUBGRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> National Women's Lobby Group (NWLG), Zambia Association for Women writers (ZAWWA)			

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**IR 4.2: Increased citizen voice in election and political processes**

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.2.2:</b> Increased number of women in political office			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Percent of women holding government office.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Percent	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey Cabinet Office National Women's Lobby	Baseline: 2002		8.2%
	2003	10%	
	2004	12%	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Government office includes ministers or deputies, permanent secretaries or deputies, commissioners, ambassadors, and high commissioners. This indicator also relies heavily on the President exercising his prerogative in a gender sensitive manner.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Constitutional Laws are reviewed in regard to quotas			
<b>SUB GRANTS CONTRIBUTING:</b> ZAWWA, NWLG, OASIS FORUM			

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#### **IR 4.2: Increased citizen voice in election and political processes**

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.2.3:</b> Increased debate on gender issues, HIV/AIDS, constitution, corruption			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Number of Media Organizations reporting debates on gender issues, HIV/AIDS, constitution, and corruption.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> Baseline Survey Sub-grantee project reports	Baseline: 2002		36
	2003	40	33
	2004	45	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator track the extent of coverage of the targeted issues in the local media			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> That the number of MOs and media organizations doesn't significantly change; MOs continue to exist and function effectively			
<b>SUBBRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> All media organizations trained by ZAMCOM and the Lusaka Press Club.			

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## IR 4.2: Increased citizen voice in election and political processes

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.2.4:</b> Freedom of citizens to participate in political rallies			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Percent of citizens interviewed who report not having been barred from participating in a political rally.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Percent	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT Survey	Baseline: 2002		N/A
	2003	N/A	N/A
	2004		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator is dependent on political parties holding political rallies even between election periods. It was developed by the Advisory Panel to enhance and deepen the measurement of IR 2.  It is a post baseline indicator. This indicator did not exist at the time of the 2002 baseline. As such it was not subsequently measured.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Holding of political rallies continues even between election periods.			
<b>SUBGRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> SACCORD			



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**IR 4.2: Increased citizen voice in election and political processes**

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.2.5:</b> Increase public expression marches organized by MOs			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Number of public expression matches held during the past 12 months organized by MOs			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> Sub-grantee project reports	Baseline: 2002		N/A
	2003	N/A	N/A
	2004		
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Post baseline indicator			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> No police or political interference; Constitutional Review of Freedom of Assembly and Public Order Act is achieved.			
<b>SUBGRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> SACCORD			

### IR 4.3: Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issues

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.2.3.2:</b> Number of membership organizations publishing, conducting research and analysis, Policy research, forming coalitions or dialoguing with government			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Number of organizations publishing, conducting research and analysis policy research, forming coalitions or dialoguing with government or Parliament			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey Sub-grantee project reports	2002 (Baseline )	N/A	28
	2003	39	42
	2004	42	
<b>Comments</b>			
<b>SUBGRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> CCJDP, AVAP, M-FILMS, TIZ, AFRONET, OASIS FORUM, ZIMA, PAZA, ZAWWA, LADA, ZCC, ZARAN, NAOG, CBUHS, ZHECT, SACCORD, TPAZ, NAMAC			

### IR 4.3: Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issues

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.3.2:</b> MOs using existing mechanisms to exchange information with government			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Number of organizations using existing mechanisms to exchange information with government			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey Sub-grantee project reports	Baseline: 2002		39
	2003	43	45
	2004	48	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Existing mechanisms include representation on government Boards, Councils, Commissions or Committees, meetings with government departments or district health or local government structures, consultative meetings, national forums, representations on government bodies, direct communication with Parliamentary Select Committees, government departments, Commissions and Councils as well as print and electronic media releases.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Government willingness to get information from MOs maintained; NGO-Government relationships remain cordial, government relations skill building conducted.			
<b>SUBGRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> All SUBGRANTS			

### IR 4.3: Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issues

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.3.3:</b> MOs providing analysis to ministries, MPs, Parliamentary committees			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Number of MOs providing analysis to ministries, MPs, Parliamentary committees			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey Sub-grantee project reports	Baseline: 2002		23
	2003	35	41
	2004	48	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Mechanism through which MOs provide analysis are direct dialogue, written correspondence and written reports, through TV or radio interviews, programs, press statements, articles and features in the print media and open days.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Government interest in getting information from MOs maintained; NGO-Government relationships remain cordial, government relations skill building conducted.			
<b>SUBGRANTS CONTRIBUTING:</b> ALL SUBGRANTS			

### IR 4.3: Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issues

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.2.3.1:</b> Increased debate on targeted development issues			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> <i>Increased debate on target development issues refers to wider participation of membership organizations in debates in constitutional reform, electoral reform, rule of law, corruption, HIV/AIDS and gender.</i>			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> Baseline Survey Sub-grantee project reports	Baseline: 2002	N/A	0
	2003	40	306 MOs participating in debates on targeted issues
	2004	45	
<b>Comments:</b> Approximately 58 debates were conducted. Each of the debates were attended by an average of 5 organizations bringing the total MOs participating in debates to 306			
<b>SUBGRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> <b>Nineteen</b> (19 sub grantees) MOs conducted country wide debates. Five of the MOs conducted most of their debate fora during year 1.			

### IR 4.3: Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issues

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.3.5:</b> # of MP/Constituent gatherings on current topics of interest			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Planned gatherings bringing together MPs and Constituents to discuss matters of constituency development interest.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey	Baseline: 2002		5
	2003	8	20
	2004	10	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> The effects of the indicator will only be apparent after the implementation of Stage II of the PRP. Any progress (presence of meetings) on baseline will be as a result of the pilot scheme to be implemented in the bridging phase. Out of 11 pilot constituencies, 4 were travel budget/mobile office. One travel budget and one mobile office held 30 gatherings each while the other two, one mobile and one travel budget held up to 11 and 9 meetings respectively.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> MPs see benefits in meeting with constituents and are willing to participate: that famine, constituency funding and constitutional reform will remain topical issues.			
<b>CONTRIBUTION:</b> PARLIAMENTARY REFORM PROJECT			

### IR 4.3: Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on development issues

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.3.6:</b> Number of Parliamentary Advisory Committees (PACs) formed that comprise citizen representation			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> New committees aimed at providing input to the Parliamentary process formed inclusive of citizen representatives			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> Parliament of Zambia	Baseline: 2002		2
	2003	100	N/A
	2004	50	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> The original PRP document is silent on PACs but this would be the best opportunity to introduce better consultative mechanisms between Parliament and the public. Indicator to be measured during PRP Stage II.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Parliamentary reforms will not be adversely affected by the outcome of the presidential petition			
<b>CONTRIBUTION:</b> PARLIAMENTARY REFORM PROJECT			

#### IR 4.4: Tools and methodologies used and skills developed to add value to debate

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.4.1:</b> Increased outputs in public polling, conflict management, policy research and use of media by MOs			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Number of membership organizations who have skills in and use public polling, conflict management, policy research and media to conduct or increase public debate.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey Sub-grantee project reports	2002 (Baseline)		
	polling survey		11
	Conflict management		3
	Policy research		25
	Media use		36
	2003		
	Polling survey	14	11
	Conflict management	3	26
	Policy research	27	36
	Media use	42	36
	2004		
	Polling survey	19	
	Conflict management	4	
	Policy research	30	
	Media use	48	
<b>COMMENTS:</b>			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Media remains open to, and committed to promoting equitable access to organizations engaged in conducting public debates, Media Bill passed through Parliament, training among MOs in appropriate skills conducted.			
<b>SUBGRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> ALL SUBGRANTS			



#### IR 4.4: Tools and methodologies used and skills developed to add value to debate

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.4.2:</b> Tools and methodologies in policy research and public polling improved or developed by MOs			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Number of MOs using policy research and public polling tools.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TARGET VALUE</b>	<b>ACTUAL VALUE</b>
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey Sub-grantee project reports	Policy Research		29
	Public Polling		11
	2003 Policy Research	38	36
	2003 Polling	30	11
	2004 Policy Research	48	
	2004 Polling	48	
<b>COMMENTS:</b>			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Skills training in tools development and methodologies are conducted			
<b>SUBGRANTS CONTRIBUTING:</b> All Sub-grants			

#### IR 4.4: Tools and methodologies used and skills developed to add value to debate

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.4.3:</b> Government and Parliament websites contribute to new and useful information for increased policy dialogue with MOs			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Number of websites developed by Cabinet Office and Ministry of Legal Affairs (MoLA) and Parliament.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Existence of websites	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> Cabinet Office/MoLA	Baseline: 2002		0
	2003	2	3
	2004	3	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> All websites have been launched in the IPD year under review. Although the parliament website was developed under the auspices of a grant from another donor, its further development is funded under the PRP through sub-grants to local contractors.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Cabinet Office, Parliament and MoLA continue to be interested in dialogue of policy issues with civil society.			
<b>SUBGRANTS /GRANT CONTRIBUTING:</b> ALL SUBGRANTS AND THE PRP			

#### IR 4.4: Tools and methodologies used and skills developed to add value to debate

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.4.4:</b> Websites used by MOs			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Percent of MOs who report having used websites for information sharing.			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Percent	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT survey Sub-grantee project reports	Baseline: 2002		0
	2003	24	6
	2004	48	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> Many MOs reported websites under construction, with the intention to launch in 2004.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Government and private sector uphold their commitment to improving internet connectivity, Government websites continue to operate, and capacity to report website hits fully utilized.			
<b>SUBGRANTS CONTRIBUTING:</b> Oasis Forum, PANOS, CBUHS, ZARAN, TIZ and AFRONET.			

#### IR 4.4: Tools and methodologies used and skills developed to add value to debate

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.4.5:</b> Number of legislative study tours organized for combined MPs, Parliamentary staff and membership organizations. (MOs)			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Study tours recommendations bearing effective input by MOs			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> Parliament records	2002		1
	2003 study tours	3	3
	2004 study tours	2	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> 2003 will be the project year and therefore will have more study tours than previous years. Activity may reduce in 2004. Parliamentary study tours to Uganda, Kenya and South Africa.			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> That the selection of participating MO representatives is the MOs' responsibility; that MOs participating ensure quality representation.			

#### IR 4.4: Tools and methodologies used and skills developed to add value to debate

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.4.6:</b> Number of public meetings held to inform on lessons learnt from study tours			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Level of dissemination to the public of lessons learnt			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Number	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PRP team	Baseline: 2002		0
	2003	3	3
	2004	2	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> This indicator also tracks any increase in public consultation since there will be feedback at these fora. The primary meeting venues will be at PRP Steering Committee meetings. A major forum is expected to be at a special presentation of all MPs designed to gain preliminary approval of the plan for further parliamentary reform over the next three years (under PRP II)			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> All planned study tours take place			

#### IR 4.4: Tools and methodologies used and skills developed to add value to debate

<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 4.4.7:</b> # of direct training interventions for Parliament			
<b>DEFINITION OF INDICATOR:</b> Level of training effective constituency representation and oversight of the executive			
<b>UNIT OF MEASUREMENT:</b> Percentage	YEAR	TARGET VALUE	ACTUAL VALUE
<b>DATA SOURCES:</b> PACT Membership survey	2002		0
	2003	2	1
	2004	2	
<b>COMMENTS:</b> 2 for first year under the planning phase; 2 for the next year arranged by Parliament			
<b>RELEVANT CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS:</b> Stage 2 of the PRP will be funded and implemented			

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## APPENDIX II: Summary of Activities Years 1 & 2

### RESULTS SUMMARIES BY THEMATIC GROUPING

#### Constitutionalism and the Rule of Law

##### *OASIS FORUM*

###### Organization

The OASIS Forum is a coalition of three umbrella church organizations (Zambia Episcopal Conference, Evangelical Fellowship Zambia and the Christian Council of Zambia) the Law Association of Zambia and the Non- Governmental Organizations Coordinating Committee. The coalition was formed during the peak of the pre 2001 general elections third-term debate orchestrated by the former republican President to allow him a third term of office. Having led the crusade against the spirit of the third term and put an end to it, the OASIS Forum whose renewed mandate is to promote a culture of constitutionalism in 2002 embarked on a nationwide constitutional review debate program to provide a platform for citizen input to the review process envisaged to take place this year. The debate was also strategically carried out to influence parliament to begin debating the need for the constitutional review.

###### Activity

The OASIS forum proposes to carry through their campaign which began with provincial debates to move on into consultative fora with key stakeholders and subsequently synchronize the resolutions through a national convention to arrive at a people's resolve on critical matters for submission to the review mechanism when such is in place. The project is proposed as a follow up to the Pact Zambia/NGOCC sub grant No. IPD-11-2002 which ran through the period May to December. The Oasis Forum intends to carry out a media campaign concurrently with the constitutional review exercise. Prior to the media campaign the forum proposes to embark on commissioning legal opinion papers on alternative mechanisms for democratically adopting the final constitution. The government through the Legal Affairs minister/Attorney General has opposed the civil society proposal of adoption through a constituent assembly, arguing the lack of constitutional support for such a modality.

###### Results

In both their own right and their collective voice, the five organizational members of the OASIS Forum continue to lead the public discussion on the constitution making-process. Government, due to pressure from the forum's nationwide IPD-funded campaign, was compelled to call a constitutional review commission (CRC). Amendment of the Inquiries Act is likely to be carried out early in the new year; a constituent assembly and referendum are to be funded under next year's budget. All these were key demands of the OASIS Forum and its national constituency. Major sections of society have adopted its insistence on a constituent assembly as the preferred mode of adoption of a new constitution for the Republic of Zambia. Government has also accepted the forum as the most influential non-government stakeholder and repeatedly been led to concede to its demands, however reluctantly. The OASIS Forum has attained full acceptance and found favour with the general public as the most effective platform for civil society intervention in governance and constitution making.

##### *LAW AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (LADA)*

###### Organization

The law and development association is a rural based rights focused non governmental organization formed in 1995 to spearhead the rights of men , women and children in vulnerable communities through human rights gender and corruption awareness. Operating in the Southern province LADA is a member of the National Land alliance and has been involved in land rights advocacy since its inception in 1995.

###### Activity

This sub grant will enable LADA to implement a debate to influence the review of the Land policy to render it responsive to women's land tenure rights. LADA maintains that the current land policy is not only gender biased but also not user friendly to women, in particular the neo and semi literate women. They further argue that despite that the provisions of the land policy provide that anybody regardless of gender has right to land ownership, in rural areas customary law takes prevalence over the provisions of statutory law (lands law 1995). Customary law is by its design patriarchal and places a man at the centre as the head of the household, thus discriminating against women.



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## Results

Citizens engage collectively and participate in reform process through debate on corruption. Number of membership organizations conducting policy research, forming coalitions and engaging in dialogue through public fora. Number of organizations providing analysis to ministries, MPs and parliamentary committees.

### ***CCJDP and AVAP and PRP (parliamentary/constituency offices)***

CCJDP, AVAP and PRP all seeking enhanced connectivity and representation between citizens and their representatives. CCJDP grant research to establish patterns of MP voting in Parliament and constituent opinion.

Informed AVAP debates on the need for MPs' offices among the constituents to improve connectivity. It further complemented the need for inception of the parliamentary reforms program (PRP). PRP seeks to modernize and democratize the legislature to enhance among other citizen participation.

### ***ANTI-VOTER APATHY PROJECT (AVAP)***

Concern among the electorate over the absence of parliamentary representatives to attend to developmental issues in their constituencies in the post election period has been expressed. Due to increasing demands through the media more effective representation, AVAP within its mandate of promoting voter participation undertook to conduct public debates to avail a platform for the electorate to prevail on government to institute and fund constituency offices for members of parliament.

## Results

To impress on both parliamentarians and the government to see the importance and urgency of availing funding for the establishment of constituency offices for members of parliament, AVAP held provincial meetings in all but one province (Lusaka) to mobilize opinion of the electorate on the matter. The campaign attracted not only media attention but also input from local government officials and provincial government representatives who officiated at these events. The debate managed to attract government officials especially at regional and district levels where the presence of the member of Parliament is considered of critical importance. It is also noteworthy that the debate raised many issues that are common to those of the OASIS forum with respect to the strengthening democratic governance and reduction of powers of the executive (appointments of ministers) in particular. The Parliamentary reforms project has since set up eleven pilot offices across the country to establish workable models and cost.

### ***SACCORD***

SACCORD intends to facilitate public debate to persuade Parliament to demand the review and updating of the implementation of the Public order Act to make it more user friendly. SACCORD also intends to persuade the Zambia Police service to widely publicize the amended public order act especially to the police service offices in rural disadvantaged communities for correct application of the provisions.

## Results

SACCORD has since the beginning of October 2002 held a combination of public debates and focus group discussions to galvanize opinions of the general public as well as the Zambia police on how the Public order Act affects their lives. Among the major activities undertaken during the reporting period are: A consultative forum with members of parliament in October 2002 at Lilayi Lodge focus group discussions with members of the civil society and Provincial Commanding officers in four provinces. The debate has particularly attracted the attention of other citizen groupings interested in the review of the public order act such as ZIMA, FODEP and members of the OASIS Forum. Others also calling for the repeal of the act are the Federation of Free Trade Unions. It is interesting to note that the debate that began with the need to review the administrative instruments to suit the provision of the amended POA of 1996 concluded with the widespread call for a complete overhaul of the act to reform its detrimental effects on the fundamental liberties of individuals. An opinion poll on the need to reform the POA indicated 'Yes'.

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## **ZAMBIA INDEPENDENCE MEDIA ASSOCIATION/PAZA**

ZIMA/PAZA started their campaign through privately-sponsored media bills to galvanize the public: the Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill, the ZNBC Act and Freedom of Information Bill. The campaign was characterized by extensive lobbying of MPs and policy makers which resulted in pressurizing the government to debate the bills in parliament through the front bench. Two of the three bills are now law. One awaits the President's signature to become the law of the land.

## **Gender**

### **ZAMBIA WOMEN WRITERS ASSOCIATION (ZAWWA)**

The Zambia Women Writers Association was established in 1994 to fill a void by writing about women's untold stories, different view points on social, cultural, economic and political issues and making visible women's experiences. As an organization that brings together writers, journalists book publishers and organizations interested in creative writing and reading in the interest of women, its main objectives includes: facilitating the development of literature in Zambia; removing gender inhibitions that retard women's ability to vie for positions in public life, especially in politics; mobilizing, advocating and promoting the importance of the education of the girl child.

The purpose of the sub grant is to mobilize public support to demand for an affirmative action by enshrining in the republican constitution a clause that will reserve 45 seats for women in parliament. ZAWWA hopes to achieve this by ensuring inclusion of a constitutional clause that prefixes 30 per cent of the seats for contestation by women only. Other measures on the ZAWWA agenda include: allotment of 50 per cent of the nominated seats to women as well as inclusion in the constitution of an affirmative action over Presidential tenure.

### **Results**

ZAWWA conducted public debates with a cross-section of stakeholders on the need to include a clause that creates space for women in political leadership by allocating quotas with regard to legislative candidature. A national convention held in the reporting year resulted in the creation of a technical committee with representation from organizations such as FODEP, GIDD, ZNWLG and media. Members of women Parliamentarian group were also co-opted thus providing a strategic alliance closer to the House. The committee documented all the recommendations from the public debates and presented these for further consultations at the national convention held in late January 2003. At the close of the grant the consolidated document had been presented to members of parliamentary committee on Legal affairs. The inclusion of other membership organizations amplified and enlarge the campaign.

## **Anti-Corruption**

### **AFRONET**

Motivated by institutional governance failures resulting from archaic legislation and an absence of a vigorous and sustained civil society lobby stand, AFRONET's project strategy is to build a civil society lobby of sustained pressure against corruption. This campaign will result in a subsequent preparation of a draft amendment bill to strengthen lobbying for legal reform and required annual performance assessment reports on Parliament and the Anti-Corruption Commission. Major inputs are research studies, public polling, and a legal reform campaign to achieve project objectives

### **Results**

AFRONET, together with four other organizations, has formed a civil society lobby including TIZ, OYP, ZCEA, FCA and UNZAAMO to sharpen, consolidate and diversify the voice of citizens on strengthening the institutions to check corruption and ensure integrity in governance systems. An early activity was a series of radio dramas entitled "The Impact of Corruption" aimed at mobilizing the general public to act against the scourge. The programs were aired on six community radio stations in five provinces (approximately 55% of the

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country). Upon request of the Anti Corruption Commission, a public poll was conducted on 09-13 December 2002 to ascertain the adequacy of the Anti-Corruption Act of 1996. This poll will provide information to aid in the decision to strengthen the Act. Poll results and the analysis thereof will be given to Parliament, the Law Development Commission, Law Association of Zambia, Ministry of Legal Affairs and the Anti-Corruption Commission for consideration. The results of the poll provided a good basis to mount a legislative reform campaign.

### **TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL ZAMBIA**

Responding to serious accountability problems and inefficiency at the local government level, TIZ has researched decentralization modalities that will improve on the participation of citizens. The main activities are an opinion poll survey, debates on the issue and a media campaign to create a national agenda on the demand for effective decentralization to curb corruption.

#### **Results**

The major output of TIZ's activities has been the incorporation of many of its recommendations into the newly-adopted Local Government [Decentralization] Policy of Zambia. TIZ held several highly-consultative public meetings and forums at which all stakeholders in local government administration, including chiefs, councillors, ministry officials, villagers and landowners participated in drafting strong and far-reaching recommendations to government on better governance on local authority issues. Though their main focus was the reduction of corruption in decentralised government, their forums dealt with a wide range of related issues, including power sharing (devolution), land ownership, gender rights, local taxation and fund-raising and enhanced dialogue between the governed and the government.

### **NATIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST CORRUPTION (NAMAC)**

NAMAC has set out to influence the establishment of the Accountability Commission which, in addition to the power of subpoena, will have the following functions and responsibilities: promote and foster strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice; eliminate abuse of authority and corruption in public offices; hear and determine cases involving corruption and abuse of public office; and submit to Parliament a report on the performance of its functions. The focus of NAMAC, through broad coalition participation, is to openly, collectively and continuously demand for accountability structures. Their efforts include media outreach activities and strategic workshops for senior government officials, Members of Parliament and key stakeholders.

#### **Results**

NAMAC has conducted mass mobilization activities through community radio programs, public demonstration walks and capacity building workshops to enhance mobilization efforts for its nationwide Chapters. Activities have captured heightened media attention. Furthermore, NAMAC's close collaboration with government has significantly contributed to the inclusion of civil society as contributors to the agenda of the Anti-Corruption Commission. Nelly Mutti, a member of Integrity Foundation, and Mark Chona, OASIS Forum (both Pact Zambia Advisory Panel Members) have been appointed Chairpersons of ACC and the Taskforce on the plunder of the economy respectively.

### **TIMBER PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA**

#### **Organization**

The Timber Association of Zambia is an NGO formed by local medium scale timber producers with the aim of promoting sustainable use of the forest resources. Their mission statement is "to transform the timber industry into a homogeneous economic activity in which the forests and forest resources are sustainably managed, and conservatively utilized in a manner that ensures availability of resources to future generations". The main focus of activities includes creation of a strong sense of ecological awareness among local communities, Timber producers and other stakeholders. They are formed out of concern over the abuse and destruction of indigenous hardwood timber, a concern shared by government. In April 2002, Government (Permanent Secretary of the Ministry Commerce and Industry) banned the export of unprocessed Timber.

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### Activity

The Timber producers Association seeks to promote a wider platform to increase policy debate and advocacy to introduce legislative changes that will encourage and attract huge foreign and local investment in the establishment of secondary wood processing industries to boost manufacturing with the interest of future generations. Specifically TPAZ impress upon government to put in place a clear policy to regulate Timber harvesting and subsequently stop the current abuse and destruction of forests. TPAZ points to the absence of a clear government policy for the timber industry which if present would among other stop secondary wood processing companies from obtaining licenses for harvesting Timber to provide the much needed market in the country. They further maintain that there is weakness in the legislative framework and its enforcement by denying sectoral NGOs legal authority to act as watchdog in forest management. To consolidate the legislation TPAZ seeks to pursue government to introduce a statutory

### Result

To expose corrupt government officials abetting the disastrous degradation of indigenous forestland, TPAZ officials led government officials on a surprise raid on an illegal lumber yard. The episode revealed the extent of corruption in the forestry industry and immigration service. Government temporarily banned the issuance of lumber licences in order to realign the procedure and curb corruption and hopefully increase benefits for both the treasury and the small local producers.

TPAZ has since been co-opted on a newly-established forest management committee set up by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources to, amongst other tasks, look into timber licensing. TPAZ has further been requested by government to nominate other stakeholders for co-option. Intense lobbying, focused research, and a professional media campaign yielded results for TPAZ. Government is responding in ways beneficial to their efforts – where policy and action will benefit their members in the long-term and consequently contribute to stemming environmental degradation in Zambia.

## HIV/AIDS

### *THE COPPEBELT UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICES*

#### Organization

The Copperbelt university health Services (CBUHS) is a department of the University of Zambia campus in Kitwe. The unit was established to offer health care services to Students, employees and their dependants. Among other health services, the unit offers mother and child health services, counseling services and HIV/AIDS programs targeted at vulnerable communities such as Orphans and Vulnerable Children prisoners and out of work youth. Beginning in 1995 the CBUHS has been running a health education promotion project in Zambian prisons called 'In but free' which is aimed at prevention and control of HIV/AIDS using inmates and prison staff as key players in the intervention.

#### Activity

To enhance the ongoing work of the 'In But Free' project, CBUHS has embarked on a project titled Towards an HIV/AIDS policy for Zambian Prisons intended to facilitate debate to create a platform for their proposal to develop a policy that will direct and guide the management of HIV/AIDS in Zambian prisons. The proposal arises out of concern about the threat posed by the pandemic to the lives of inmates in the country's prisons. A study conducted by CBUHS in the Zambian prisons indicates an HIV sero-prevalence rate of 27% while 2,397 inmates who died between 1995 and 2000 died of AIDS-related illnesses. The study however also notes that although most infections are carried from outside, a significant association between regular sex between men and HIV seropositivity was strongly evident. The study found that a large number of inmates are having sex with other men in the absence of serious HIV/AIDS control interventions. The proposed debate comes on the platform that protecting inmates against the AIDS virus is in the long run protecting the society outside.

#### Results

With crucial input from the Copperbelt University Health Services (CBUHS), a Pact Zambia sub grantee, the Zambia Prison Service adopted a draft HIV/AIDS policy drawn up by CBUHS in consultation with other stakeholders. CBUHS has been very active in HIV/AIDS advocacy work in prison populations. These guidelines will help to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS infections in prisons thereby reducing the danger of released prisoners going back to infect their wives and partners in their communities.

### *ZAMBIA HEALTH EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION TRUST*

#### Organization

The Zambia Health Education and Communication Trust (ZHECT) is a non-governmental and non profit making organization that has been implementing FACEAIDS, an HIV/AIDS prevention program that aims to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS in the workplace by building capacity and consensus with managements

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and employees. Key activities are information to employees and policy guidelines to help businesses to respond to the challenges posed by HIV/AIDS at the workplace.

#### **Activity**

Realizing that few companies/employers have in place HIV/AIDS workplace policies and that such policies would require the backing of a national HIV/AIDS policy ZHECT has proposed to spearhead debate on the design and formalizing of a comprehensive and authenticated national HIV/AIDS policy. ZHECT maintains that the reason Companies have taken so long to respond to checking and systematically managing HIV/AIDS at the workplace is the fact that Zambia as a nation has had only a draft HIV/AIDS policy thus making it difficult to inspire them (companies) to put in place theirs. They further maintain that the lack of a national policy and other statutory instruments on the control of HIV/AIDS and mitigation its effects has made companies relax since there is neither official nor legal basis for urgency.

#### **Results**

ZHECT formed a very close relationship with the Zambian National AIDS Council (NAC). The NAC used ZHECT's 4 influential interviews and public TV broadcasts to inform the nation that a draft national HIV/AIDS policy was being circulated through the Ministry of Health, and that progress should be quite rapid now the NAC was fully mandated to coordinate government's responses to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The NAC director also issued a statement confirming that the draft national HIV/AIDS policy would be amended as a result of ZHECT's work to include the latest developments and knowledge in the growing field of anti-retroviral drug therapy. The Church was also able to voice its concerns over government's inertia in quickly settling the issue of a national HIV/AIDS policy. ZHECT's campaign highlighted the failure by many companies to institutionalise internal HIV/AIDS policies. Overall, ZHECT made very effective use of the media to disseminate its mission and objectives and to bring major HIV/AIDS stakeholders together.

### **ZAMBIA COUNSELING COUNCIL**

#### **Organizational profile**

The Zambia Counseling Council was constituted to operate as an autonomous professional lead body whose role is to coordinate, regulate and control counseling and practice in the country. The objective of the ZCC is to strengthen the capacity of counseling services through national coordination and international networking. Since its inception in 1997 the ZCC has pioneered the establishment and promotion of standard guidelines in counseling provision. The ZCC has previously worked closely with the NAC and the Zambia VCT counselors for the expanded program of VCT and care sponsored by USAID through the International Aids Alliance.

#### **Activity**

ZCC seeks to promote public debate on the need to develop and ratify national guidelines for partner notification in HIV/AIDS. The guidelines would be integrated in the national policy on HIV/AIDS by the national AIDS council. The proposal come in the context that many people are reluctant to share information on their HIV serostatus despite knowing or having taken an HIV test, a situation compounded by inherent fear of isolation, stigmatization and censure by family, friends, and the community as well as inherent fear and anxiety about HIV infection and AIDS disease. The project is intended to develop guidelines on partner notification primarily as a measure to safeguard the rights and autonomy of individual clients and to promote ethical conduct of the counselors, other professionals and care givers.

#### **Results**

The major output of the ZCC sub-grant was the publication of national guidelines for 1. (sexual) partner notification in HIV/AIDS; and 2. HIV/AIDS Counselling. ZCC conducted several consultative forums during the formulation of the guidelines at which ZCC canvassed a side diversity of views and experiences in the HIV/AIDS fields.

### **NORTH MEAD ASSEMBLIES/K'STAR**

#### **Organization**

Northmead Assemblies of God (NAoG) is a Christian mission which has embraced the social responsibility of reaching those who are marginalized and hence underserved. Their mandate is taking on responsibility of providing basic needs, both material and spiritual for the upliftment of the vulnerable and the under privileged in society. The NAoG through the Lazarus project works closely with Peace Zambia and K'Star centre to undertake projects including advocacy. Major activities implemented include the Interchurch advocacy on HIV/AIDS which include members from the ZEC, EFZ and the CCZ; street Kids, Orphans and female care givers; choosing hope –an HIV/AIDS radio program; and Operation Pseli, a rehabilitation project for former sex workers.

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## Activity

NAoG, in conjunction with Peace Zambia Project, seeks through this proposal to promote debate to put in place a Marriage Act that will stipulate that marriage shall only be legal if the status of each partner is known to either party before solemnization by the church, the courts, traditional elders, or civic authorities, and persons who willfully perpetrate the spread of HIV infection will be guilty of an offence. NAoG maintain that they want to promote a situation where every intending bride and bridegroom must find sufficient legal safeguards in place to protect them, just as the law seeks to protect them from unfair treatment within marriage. NAoG maintains that a recent UNDP survey shows that there are more infections arising from matrimony related causes than for singles.

## Results

NAoG/K'Star used Internet and public polling very effectively to further their aims for a change in the law to make HIV/AIDS testing compulsory for couples wishing to marry. Their advocacy campaign created massive debate, especially in the media, following their popular weekly programme "Facing up to the Challenge of HIV/AIDS". Their work has worked to create debate among HIV/AIDS sector NGOs who are now seeking to harmonise or adapt their interventions according to the findings of NAoG's public polls. There is active movement now to address shortcomings in both the Marriage Act and the Penal Code on issues connected with willful infection of a partner by an HIV+ person.

## **ZAMBIA AIDSLAW RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY NETWORK (ZARAN)**

### Organization

The Zambia AIDS Law Research and Advocacy Network (ZARAN) is a non-governmental, charitable organization addressing the legal, ethical and human rights dimension connected to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. ZARAN commits to the proposition that human rights are central to an effective response against the pandemic. It advocates a rights-based response to HIV/AIDS based on internationally acceptable minimum standards as contained in the UN conventions and treaties. ZARAN's two years in the field of HIV/AIDS reveals that stigma and discrimination are formidable challenges not only to the effectiveness of care, treatment and support efforts, but also to the enjoyment of the basic human rights fundamental liberties by those infected with HIV. Hence the shaping of its program towards research and advocacy to address the problem of discrimination and stigma.

### Activity

The purpose of the sub-grant is to mobilize public support to demand for the strengthening of anti discrimination legislation and policy in Zambia with a view to reducing the incidence and mitigating the impact of discrimination on the basis of perceived or actual HIV/AIDS status. The need arises from an analysis of the Zambian regulatory framework by ZARAN that revealed that it contains little to protect the rights of those who are vulnerable to discrimination on the basis of HIV/AIDS status. The Constitution of Zambia is another instrument that does not at the moment recognize health status let alone HIV status as a ground for unlawful discrimination. ZARAN recognizes that law and policy are not a panacea for reducing discrimination because they can not for example make families love their infected members, but that they can compel them to take care of them.

### Results

A high-profile judges' workshop in June 2003, attended by the Chief Justice of Zambia, Mr Ernest Sakala, enlightened the judiciary on legal aspects regarding the law in the context of HIV/AIDS and human rights enforcement. A prominent South African judge, both gay and HIV-positive, was the guest of honour. His presence worked to start the breaking down of stigmatisation of HIV/AIDS sufferers. The key output was a commitment by the Chief Justice to acquaint himself with all of ZARAN's reports on previous research, workshops and interventions, as well as related documents from the South African Law Commission of legal practice in HIV/AIDS-human right cases.

ZARAN also successfully made well-received representations to the Parliamentary Committee on Health, Community Development and Social Welfare.



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## Tools and Methodologies that Add Value to Debate

### **ZAMCOM**

#### **Training for in-service journalists.**

Media groups and membership organizations (i.e. ZIMA, ZAPA, ZAMWA, PAZA) have historically depended on ZAMCOM for broad-based, in-service training. ZAMCOM was funded to provide training aimed at enhancing media capacity to provide objective and analytical reporting of development issues as debated by membership organizations.

Among courses offered to journalists were: reporting HIV/AIDS; media and public polling; research; TV production and rural radio. Approximately 96 Journalists drawn from both the print and electronic media (both private and public) participated.

ZAMCOM was identified as a key partner to the Increased public debate project from its unique positioning to provide local expertise on focused, short-course training for private and public media as well as non-media, such as local NGOs, business entities and politicians.

### **DIRECT PACT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

#### **Information technology workshop**

From April 29 – 30, 2003, Pact Zambia held its first national ICT conference and workshop. Three resource persons: two ICT staff from Pact Kenya and a web design specialist from South Africa imparted practical skills to the ICT person in each sub-grantee organisation or government department responsible for web publishing in the creation of interactive websites.

The training website that the South African consultant set up under this consultancy is available at our website for reference and interaction among our students. It has become a real and living interactive learning resource for all comers: the organisations which already had websites committed themselves to immediately incorporating the feedback invitation aspects of the web design enhancement course directly into their websites. One sub-grantee, Zambia AIDS Law Research & Advocacy Network (ZARAN, [www.zaran.org](http://www.zaran.org)) took this newly-found knowledge, completed their developing website and published it. With their enhanced skills, Copperbelt University Health Services improved their website.

Pact Zambia published and aired on national television, a documentary on the state of information technology in Zambia based on video footage from the workshop. We believe this boosting of web-publishing skills within Zambian civil society will greatly contribute to our sub-grantees' feedback-oriented reporting and results.

#### **Policy debates Skills development seminar**

From November 17-22 2002 Pact rose to the challenge of its role of a promoter of reform-focused public debate that is not only informed by well-researched facts but also that seeks the opinions of the a broader stakeholder corps, at the same time maintaining harmony of divergent views. A workshop to train members and staff of MOs participating or with potential to participate in the Increased Public Debate program in Policy Research and Analysis, Conflict Resolution and Public Polling in Increased Public Debate was held at the Lake Kariba Inn Siavonga.

The conference was convened in response to an indication of inadequate experience with how to marshal effective policy reform focused debates. A significant result from the meeting was the subsequent critical data and information generated through policy analysis that provided a basis for influencing policy regulations such as that of the timber industry, HIV/AIDS in Prisons, Partner Notification guidelines etc.

It was clear to the participants that there was more to influencing policy change than unfocused and unfounded campaigns, and that while debates were important, these needed to be supported by credible tools and techniques that offer credibility for results.

## APPENDIX III: Sub-grant Financial Data

IPD Sub Grant No.	Organization	Total Award	Theme
13	AFRONET	26,348	Anti-corruption legislation campaign
14	AVAP	24,750	Debate on need for constituency offices
15	SACCORD	27,397	Review of public order act
16	ZAWWA	24,750	Constitutional review - women
17	TIZ	25,738	Debate-decentralization and anti-corruption
18	IF-NAMAC	27,000	Debate on accountability commission
19	ZHECT	24,461	National AIDS policy
20	NAoG	32,938	Criminalization of wilful infection
21	CBU	31,055	AIDS policy in prisons
22	ZARAN	32,403	Human rights for PLWA
23	ZCC	27,530	Partner notification guidelines
24	TPAZ	24,542	Corruption in timber industry
25	LADA	28,598	Land for women
26	OASIS/NGOCC	28,598	Mode of adoption of new constitution
27	ZCDR	30,000	Alternative dispute resolution
		<b>416,108</b>	<b>YEAR TWO SUBGRANTS</b>
1	ZORO	14,370	Public poll on voter criteria
2	NWLG	49,957	Promotion of women's manifesto
3	ZAMCOM	49,940	Media discussion-campaign issues
4	PANOS	52,656	Presidential debates
5	OASIS FORUM	82,627	Constitutional debates
6	PAZA	36,094	Media law reform
7	ZIMA	29,888	Media law reform
8	LPC	37,425	Training (budget) for media
9	ZAMCOM-2	100,000	Training for in-service journalists
10	M-Films	37,500	Media debate on child abuse
11	CCJP	20,673	Research on voting patterns
12	LAZ	8,000	SADC Lawyers conference
		<b>519,130</b>	<b>YEAR ONE SUBGRANTS</b>

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## Appendix IV: Acronyms

AFRONET	Inter-African Network for Human Rights and Development
AZ	Agenda for Zambia
CCJDP	Catholic Commission for Justice, Development and Peace
CHIN	Children in Need
CCZ	Christian Council of Zambia
COBUSU	Copperbelt University Students Union
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EAZ	Economic Association of Zambia
EFZ	Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia
FODEP	Foundation for Democratic Process
FDD	Forum for Development and Democracy
LAZ	Law Association of Zambia
MMD	Movement for Multiparty Democracy
MOs	Membership Organizations
MP	Member of Parliament
MUZ	Mineworkers Union of Zambia
NAMAC	National Movement against Corruption
NAPS	Network for African Peace Builders
NAZ	National Assembly of Zambia
NCC	National Citizens Coalition
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGOCC	Non-Governmental Organizations Coordinating Committee
NLDP	National leadership and development Party
NWLG	National Women's Lobby Group
PF	Patriotic Front
PSAs	Public Service Announcements
PAZA	Press Association of Zambia
PLWA	People Living with AIDS
PRP	Parliamentary Reform Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RCZ	(Dutch) Reformed church of Zambia
SACCORD	Southern Africa Centre for conflict Resolution and Development
SDP	Social Democratic Party
SESTUZ	Secondary School teachers Union of Zambia
SSZJ	Society for Senior Zambian Journalists
TA	Technical assistance
TIZ	Transparency International Zambia
TPAZ	Timber Producers' Association of Zambia
UCZ	United Church of Zambia
UNDP	United National Development Programme
UNIP	United National Independence Party
UNZALARU	University of Zambia lecturers and researchers union
UNZASU	University of Zambia students union
UPND	United Party for National Development
YWCA	Young Women Christian Association
ZACCI	Zambia Chambers of Commerce and Industry
ZAM	Zambia association of Manufacturers
ZAMCOM	Zambia institute of Mass communication
ZAWWA	Zambia women writers association
ZCEA	Zambia Civic Education Association
ZCTU	Zambia Congress of Trade unions
ZEC	Zambia Episcopal Conference
ZFE	Zambia federation of employers
ZIMA	Zambia Independent Media Association
ZNBC	Zambia National Broadcasting Cooperation
ZNUT	Zambia National Union of Teachers
ZORO	Zambia organization of research and Opinion Polling
ZUFIAW	Zambia Union of Financial and Allied workers
ZUJ	Zambia Union of Journalists

## Key to Inside Cover Graphic

HIV+ and gay South African Judge Edwin Cameron talks to reporters at Judges' Workshop held by ZARAN at Hotel Intercontinental, Lusaka on June 21, 2003.

The Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Amusaa Mwanamwambwa meets the people of Kanyama at the newly-opened Kanyama Pilot Office. May 12, 2003.

Copperbelt University Health Services HIV/AIDS Seminar at Mukobeko Maximum Prison, April 11, 2003.

Pact and LADA seal the signing of their sub-grant award March 19, 2003.

Information & Comms Technology Website Enhancement workshop April 29 – 30, 2003

At launch of PRP Kanyama Parliamentary Constituency Office, a US Embassy representative chats with Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon Amusaa Mwanamwamba.

Lumber Millers Association meeting with Pact Zambia to discuss anti-corruption drive by Timber Producers Association of Zambia, August 21, 2003.

Pact HIV/AIDS Toolkit Workshop, Kafue Gorge, May 18 – 23, 2003.

Parliamentary Reform Project mobile office enables Luangeni MP B H Jere to address the concerns of her community, October 22, 2003.



—— End of Report ——